



SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED
DISTRICTS

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year
1966 .

HENLEY BOROUGH
BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT
THAME URBAN DISTRICT
BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT
HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT
PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS
FOR 1966.

To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1966 incorporating the information required by Circular 1/67 of the Ministry of Health.

As the report relates to a period prior to my appointment I have not attempted to do more than produce the statistics and recorded events along the same format as laid down by my predecessor. This I could not have done without the full co-operation of the Public Health Inspectors who took great trouble to furnish me with the material for which I asked.

This was the sixteenth and final year of Dr. Mackenzie-Wintle's tenure of this post. It was with deep regret that his colleagues in the Public Health Service heard of his death in office in the middle of the year. His name was well-known in Public Health circles where he was a greatly respected figure and regarded as a genuine Public Health man. I can do no more than produce a quotation that epitomizes the value of such unsung Public Health heroes to the community.

"Drains, a pure water supply, enough of good food, proper shelter, adequate clothing, medical measures for preventing and controlling infectious and other diseases - these are the important health measures. It is the public health man and what he stands for who has brought real benefit to the community, and not the private health man. But it is the clinician who has captured the imagination of the public."

- Pertinax in the British Medical Journal (14 January, 1967, page 109).

I am,

Your obedient,

PETER M. GREEN

Abbreviations: C.D.: Combined Districts. E.W.: England and Wales.
F.: Female. L.A.: Local Authority. M.: Male.
The Ministry : The Appropriate Ministry. M.O.H.:
Medical Officer of Health. P.H.I.: Public Health
Inspector. R.D.: Rural District. R.G.: Registrar
General. T.: Total. U.D.: Urban District.
Figures in brackets are for 1965

2.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION:

The Mid-year 1966 home population as estimated by the R.G. totalled 131,640 (127,220), an annual overall increase of 3.6% distributed as follows:-

			Increase during the year.
Henley Borough	10,470	(10,280)	1.8%
Bicester U.D.	8,310	(7,700)	7.9%
Thame U.D.	5,370	(5,270)	1.9%
Bullington R.D.	47,950	(46,870)	2.3%
Henley R.D.	27,140	(25,550)	6.2%
Ploughley R.D.	32,400	(31,550)	2.7%

LIVE BIRTHS:

There were 1,352 M and 1,307 F, totalling 2,659. They are itemised under the various L.A.'s and give a Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population of 20.1 (21.6) compared with a provisional E.W. figure of 17.7. 79 of the male and 69 of the female Live Births were illegitimate.

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

The number of illegitimate births increased by 19% as compared with 1965 - 148 (126) and the illegitimacy rate was 56 per 1,000 live births (5.6%) as against the 1965 figures of 45 (4.5%).

STILL BIRTHS:

These numbered 39 (20 M and 19 F) of which 2 M and 1 F were illegitimate.

The rates are as follows: E.W. 15.4 (provisional).

	Total per 1,000 (live and still) births: 14.8 (16.2)
C.D.	Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate (live and still) births: 14.1 (16.2)
	Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate (live and still) births: 22

There were only 3 illegitimate still births, all in one L.A. and the illegitimate still birth rate for the C.D. as a whole is therefore not statistically significant.

TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS:

1,372 M and 1,326 F, totalling 2,698

DEATHS:

There were 592 M and 585 F, totalling 1,177. There are itemised under the various authorities and give a death rate per 1,000 population of 8.5 (9.6) as compared with the provisional E.W. rate of 11.7 (11.5).

PRINCIPAL GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH:

M		F		T		As a percentage of all deaths	
			<u>Vascular and Heart disease</u>				
283	(244)	272	(282)	555	(526)	47.2	(47.1)
			<u>Cancer (all forms)</u>				
115	(105)	112	(103)	227	(208)	19.3	(18.6)
			<u>Respiratory diseases (excluding T.B. and C. of Lung)</u>				
80	(66)	77	(47)	157	(113)	13.3	(10.1)

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	No. of deaths		% of all deaths	
1. Coronary disease. Angina	235	(234)	19.9	(20.9)
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system including "stroke".	154	(176)	13.0	(14.9)
3. Pneumonia	100	(65)	8.5	(5.8)
4. Lung Cancer	57	(50)	4.0	(4.5)

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL MALE CAUSES OF DEATH:


	No. of deaths		
1. Coronary disease. Angina	139	(142)	
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system including "stroke"	74	(61)	
3. Cancer (excluding cancer of the Lung)	73		} Total Cancer deaths 115
4. Cancer of the Lung	42	(31)	
5. Heart disease (excluding Angina)	48		
6. Pneumonia	42	(31)	

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL FEMALE CAUSES OF DEATHS:

	No. of deaths	
1. Vascular lesions of the nervous system including "stroke"	96	(115)
2. Coronary disease. Angina	80	(92)
3. Heart disease (excluding Angina)	66	

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL FEMALE CAUSES OF DEATHS: (continued)

	No. of deaths	
4. Pneumonia	58 (34)	} Cancer deaths 109 total
5. Cancer of the lung	15	
6. Cancer of the breast	17 (20)	
7. Cancer of the uterus	4	
8. Other cancers	73	



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DEATHS IN THE C.D. AT AGES DURING 196

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total All ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and Under 1 Year	A G E S I N Y E A R S									
				1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis - other	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	24	21	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	4	4	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	125	-	-	2	3	3	2	3	11	29	31	44	44
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	12	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	-	2	3	3
16. Diabetes	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	42	86	86
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	52	64	100	100
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4
20. Other Heart Disease	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10	22	71	71
21. Other Circulatory Disease	52	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	5	37	37
22. Influenza	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5
23. Pneumonia	100	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	22	64	64
24. Bronchitis	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	16	22	22
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4

28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
31. Congenital Malformations	15	5	4	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	116	22	1	3	4	1	3	7	13	17	40	-
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	19	-	-	1	2	5	3	5	2	-	-	-
34. All other Accidents	31	-	-	-	1	5	3	1	4	2	15	-
35. Suicide	13	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	2	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	1177	30	12	14	10	18	14	76	184	263	525	-

There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough or acute poliomyelitis.

MATERNAL DEATHS:

Once more there has been no maternal death during the year throughout the area. The E.W. maternal mortality rate was 0.26 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. It is now 8 years since a maternal death occurred in the area and during this period there have been 19,883 live births and 255 still births.

INFANT DEATHS (DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR) AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

There were 42 infantile deaths (54), 25 M of which 3 were illegitimate and 17 F of which 4 were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.0	(17.9)
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	47.3	(56.5)
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	15.8	(19.6)

The E.W. provisional total infant mortality rate is 19.0 (19.0). The legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given.

NEONATAL DEATHS (DEATHS IN THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS) AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES:

The number of neonatal deaths was 30 (32), 18 M and 12 F, of which 1 M and 3 F were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.4	(14.9)
Illegitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27.0	(24.4)
Total neonatal mortality per 1,000 total live births	11.3	(15.3)

The E.W. provisional rate is 12.9 (13.0) but the legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK):

26 (28) such deaths, 15 M and 11 F were recorded, of which 1 M and 2 F were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.2	(9.5)
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	20.3	(24.4)
Total early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate live births	9.8	(10.2)

The E.W. provisional rate is 11.1 but the legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given

8.

PERINATAL DEATHS (STILL BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK COMBINED PER
1,000 TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS):

65 (22) such still births and deaths were recorded, 35 M and 30 F,
of which 3 M and 3 F were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate perinatal mortality rate per 1,000
legitimate total live and still births 23.1 (17.0)

Illegitimate perinatal mortality per 1,000
illegitimate total live and still births 39.7 (40.0)

Total perinatal mortality per 1,000 legitimate
and illegitimate total live and still births 24.1 (18.0)

The E.W. provisional total perinatal mortality rate is 26.3

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

The BIRTH RATE of the area as a whole was 20.1 (21.6) per 1,000
population, which is above the national figure of 17.7 per 1,000.

The DEATH RATE during the year was 8.5 per 1,000 population and
is well below the national figure of 11.7 (11.5)

These two factors suggest that the South Oxfordshire Combined
Districts continue a strong and growing community.

CAUSES OF DEATH:

The GROUP causes (Heart disease, Cancer (All forms), and Chest
Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) accounted as usual for three-
quarters of all deaths.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN 1966 IN THE C.D.
(Other than Tuberculosis, q.v.).
(Corrected)

	T.
Measles	504
Whooping Cough	31
Dysentery	38
Pneumonia	7
Scarlet Fever	28
Food Poisoning	9
Salmonella Infection (not food-borne)	-
Erysipelas	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Encephalitis	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	2
	<hr/> 627

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases: 58 (49 pulmonary, 9 non-pulmonary).

FLUORIDE LEVELS

The natural fluoride levels in piped water supplies throughout the area are asked for in the Ministry of Health Circular 1/67. These have therefore been ascertained by chemical analysis and are as follows, in part per 1,000,000.

HENLEY BOROUGH	(Thames Valley Water Board)	less than 0.05
BICESTER U.D.	(1)	0.43
	(2)	0.54
THAME U.D.		0.30
BULLINGDON R.D.	Kingston Blount	less than 0.1
	Lewknor	less than 0.1
	Watlington	0.2
	Berinsfield No. 1 Pumphouse	0.4
	No. 2 Pumphouse	0.6
	Culham No. 1	0.3
	No. 2	0.4
HENLEY R.D.	Goring	less than 0.05
	Shiplake	less than 0.05
PLOUGHLEY R.D.	Chesterton	0.3
	Arlington	0.1
	Bletchingdon	1.5
	Weston-on-the-Green	0.25
	Fencott	0.15
	Somerton	0.05
	Upper Heyford	0.1
	Souldern	0.2
	Hethe	0.4
	Fringford	0.2
	Stratton Audley	0.4
	Launton	0.5

It will be seen that every single source of supply within the entire district (except for Bletchingdon, Ploughley R.D.) is deficient in fluoride.

A P P E N D I X

F A C T O R I E S A C T 1961.

Henley Borough	...	...	p. 11.
Bicester Urban District	...		p. 12.
Thame Urban District	...		p. 13.
Bullington Rural District	...		p. 14.
Henley Rural District	...		p. 15.
Ploughley Rural District	...		p. 16.

Wanley-on-Thames Municipal Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	2	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	55	33	9	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	59	35	9	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	8	-	8	-	-
TOTAL	17	-	8	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There would appear to be no outworkers in the Borough.

12.

Bicester Urban District.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	32	17	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..(excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	36	17	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

Thame Urban District.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	31	34	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	22	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	3	-	-
TOTAL	60	59	3	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

14.

Bullington Rural District.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	72	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	43	39	-	-
TOTAL	153	126	1	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	1	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 7 known outworkers in the District as follows:

Wearing Apparel (7).

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	52	7	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	52	7	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	4	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

Ploughley Rural District.

FACORIES ACT, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	47	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	42	55	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	2	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 5 known outworkers in the District as follows:

Wearing Apparel (4); Embroidery (1).

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1966 Home Population Estimate: 10,470).

Public Health Inspector:
N. SCOTT.

Council Offices, West Hill House,
Henley-on-Thames. Tel.: Henley 2626.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

176 (87 M and 89 F, of which 2 M and 9 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

16.4 (E.W. Provisional 17.7). (Crude) 16.8

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

6.2% = 62 per 1,000 Live Births.

STILL BIRTHS:

1 F, 2 M (legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

16.9 (E.W. Provisional 15.4).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

179.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

155 (73 M and 82 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected): 11.0

(E.W. 11.7):

(Crude): 14.7

(Corrected rates have been adjusted for age and sex distribution).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

			M	F	T
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	...	15	25	40
Coronary disease and angina	...	...	11	11	22
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels (86), cancer (28) and diseases of the chest (13) accounted for 81.9% of all deaths.					

18.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

4 (2 M and 2 F) including 1 F illegitimate.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

22.7 (E.W. 19.0).

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 Weeks):

3 (2 M and 1 F, all in legitimately born children)

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

17.0 (E.W. 12.9).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Week):

2 (1 M and 1 F both in legitimately born children).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

11.3 (E.W. 11.1).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week combined):

5 (3 M and 2 F, all in legitimately born children).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

17.9 (E.W. 26.3).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Nil. (E.W. rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births 0.26).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The one house in the Borough known to be without an inside water supply became vacant during the year - due to the death of the tenant. It is anticipated, therefore, that the house will now be the subject of extensive improvements.

No survey of water supplies for caravans was made during the year but it is probable that the figure of 20 caravans relying on stand-pipes will have been reduced.

With regard to the water supply itself, I am grateful to the Chief Engineer of the Thames Valley Water Board for supplying me with the following information :-

Source: The bulk of the supply to the Borough continues to be from the Greys Road source although an increasing amount is obtained from the Harpsden works.

Treatment: At the pumping stations, chlorine is applied to the borehole and softening by the base exchange process is carried out. In addition, "Calgon" is added before distribution.

Samples: Samples as detailed below were collected during the year:-

Greys Road Works	- Hard water, Chlorinated.....	24
	Blended Water, Chlorinated.....	24
Harpnden Works	- Hard Water, Chlorinated.....	28
	Blended Water, Chlorinated.....	28
Badgemore Reservoir.....		2
May's Green Reservoir.....		3
Tap Samples.....		5

Of these 114 samples, one only, from Badgemore Reservoir, fell below the highest standard of bacterial purity, with coliform organisms of a non-faecal type present in 100 mls.

Chemical Analysis: Typical chemical analyses of water from the two sources are set out below, with results given in parts per million, where appropriate:

	Greys Road Hard Water	Greys Road Blended Water (Final)	Harpnden Hard Water	Harpnden Blended Water (Final)
Appearance	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright
Colour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Free CO ₂	45	42	38	43
Free NH ₃ (N)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Alb. NH ₃ (N)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Nitrite (N)	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
O.A. 4 hrs. at 27°C.	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Iron	0.02	0.02	0.02	less than 0.02
Other metals	Absent	Zinc 0.5	Absent	Absent
Alkalinity				
CaCO ₃	270	270	265	265
Chlorides	13.5	13.5	15.5	15.5
Sulphate	8	7	6	7
Nitrate (N)	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	300	125	297	145
Total Solids	340	345	335	340
Calcium	119	49	119	57
Magnesium (by diff.)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sodium	10	91	10.5	82
Potassium	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2
Silica	18	18	20	20
Phosphate (PO ₄)	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06
Natural Fluoride	less than 0.1	less than 0.1	less than 0.1	less than 0.1

HOUSING.

HOUSING PROVIDED.

During the year the following accommodation was provided :-

(a)	New houses built by local authority.....	Nil.
(b)	" " " " private persons ...	76

COUNCIL HOUSING LIST.

I understand from the Housing Manager that, at the end of the year, the list contained a total of 298 applicants.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Section 3 (1) of the Housing Act 1957 makes it the duty of every Local Authority to cause an inspection of their district to be made from time to time with a view to ascertaining whether any house therein is unfit for human habitation.

If time permitted (a recurring theme!), a survey of the old houses in Henley would undoubtedly reveal a number in the "unfit" category. Since most of these would probably be found to be let at a controlled rent, it is likely that the cost of repair works would prove to be "unreasonable". In these circumstances, the probable outcome would be the acceptance of an undertaking, from the owner, not to use the house for human habitation until it had been made fit. This would bring us to our second problem viz. the question of re-housing the tenants of such properties.

The high cost of new houses in Henley, the high rent of privately-owned tenanted property and the shortage of old people's bungalows (resulting in single people retaining the tenancy of houses too large for them) already provide a headache for the Housing Committee. How much worse this could become if all the persons who are living in "unfit" houses had to be added to the priority list because their houses had been the subject of formal action by the Council.

This problem will have to be tackled sooner or later, however, and I hope that it will be possible, in the coming year, to make a start, at least, on a survey of the older houses.

HOUSING ACTS 1957/61 & PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936/61.

(a) Slum Clearance - Formal Action.

3 houses were considered by the Council to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being repaired at reasonable expense. In each case, an undertaking not to use for human habitation was received from the owner but, at the end of the year, none of the tenants had been re-housed, due to the non-availability of Council Housing.

(b) Housing Repairs.

I never cease to be astonished at the reluctance of tenants, in

this part of the country, to complain to the Local Authority. This was high-lighted for me during the year by the case of one person who, it transpired, had been without the use of her water closet for several weeks and who did not complain even when, suffering from a stomach upset, she was finding it necessary to resort to a public convenience in the very early hours each morning. Eventually the matter was reported by a relative and action was taken to have the defect remedied.

During the year, it was necessary to issue 25 informal and 5 formal notices in respect of premises where works were required.

(c) Standard of Fitness.

During the year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government received a report from the Standard of Housing Fitness Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee. The Report, which is now being studied by the Minister, contains the following paragraph:-

"50. In our view, to be habitable a dwelling should:

- (a) be in a satisfactory state of repair;
- (b) be free from progressive instability;
- (c) be substantially free from damp;
- (d) have adequate natural lighting to each habitable room;
- (e) be provided with adequate means of ventilation throughout;
- (f) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on in the dwelling;
- (g) have a satisfactory system for the drainage and disposal of foul and surface water.
- (h) have a suitably located and satisfactory sanitary convenience for the exclusive use of the occupants, with access under permanent cover;
- (i) have adequate and suitably ventilated provision for the storage of food, a suitable sink with cold water supply and impervious draining surface, and either a satisfactory built-in cooker or a gas or electricity connection for a cooker;
- (j) be free from internal bad arrangement;
- (k) have a satisfactory installation providing adequate artificial lighting, by gas or electricity if reasonably available;

and a dwelling should be regarded as unfit if it is so far defective in respect of any one of these matters or in respect of any combination of two or more such matters, that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation. "

The main difference between this and the old standard are to be found in sub-paragraphs (h) (i) (j) & (k) and these, of course, are of considerable importance. It will be interesting, therefore, to see whether this Standard is adopted.

(d) Houses in Multiple Occupation.

General. From advertisements which appear in the press and on boards outside shops, it is obvious that a considerable number of premises in the town are being used, if only in part, as "Bed-Sitters". These will all be inspected in due course, to see whether adequate facilities are provided.

Specific. Of the properties referred to in last year's report, progress in one has been satisfactory while, in the other, a proposed change of use has resulted in the postponement of enforcement action.

FURNISHED HOUSES (RENT CONTROL) ACT 1946.

Although rents continue to rise, another year has passed without a single reference, to the rent tribunal, of rent in respect of furnished accommodation.

RENT ACTS 1957 & 1965.

LANDLORD & TENANT ACT 1962.

Although the 1957 Act still serves a useful purpose (in helping to expedite the execution of repairs) it does seem to have fallen into disuse and no action was taken thereunder during the year.

The Landlord & Tenant Act and relevant regulations lay down requirements in respect of rent books. I have seen very few rent books which comply with all the requirements, however, and it would seem that many landlords require to be reminded of their obligations.

The security of tenure bestowed on tenants by the Rent Act 1965 has not resulted in any increase in requests for assistance concerning repairs. Neither it seems has this Act resulted in much activity concerning rents of properties which, previously, were de-controlled. Many tenants, in this category, are still unaware, it would seem, of the Rent Officer Service. Perhaps, however, in the next twelve months more of them will apply to the Rent Officer to have their rents adjusted.

During the course of a discussion, with a tenant, concerning the possible improvement of her dwelling-house, it was learned that her rent had been increased in contravention of the Rent Act 1965. The tenant had not realised that this was out of order and was grateful when, in due course, the rent was restored to the original figure and the excess was repaid to her by the landlord, after his attention had been drawn to this matter.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959.

HOUSING ACTS 1961 & 1964.

Voluntary Improvements.

I am grateful to the Borough Surveyor, in whose department Improvement Grants are administered, for making available the information included in the following table:-

	Standard Grants.			Discretionary Grants.		
	Owner-Occupied	Tenanted	Total	Owner-Occupied	Tenanted	Total
Applications received	4	---	4	25	19	44
Applications approved	3	---	3	23	17	40
Applications rejected or withdrawn	1	---	1	1	1	2
Applications under consideration	--	---	--	1	1	2
Amount of grants approved	£290	---	£290	£5834	£4060	£9894
Amount of grants paid	£449	£83	£532	£6795	£1326	£8121

Note:- Of the 17 applications which were approved in respect of discretionary grants for tenanted dwellings, only one involved a property not situated within an Improvement Area. In other words, the owners of the remaining 16 properties submitted their applications "voluntarily" after they had been advised of the compulsory powers possessed by the Council.

Compulsory Improvements.

1. One Improvement Area was declared during the year and a survey of this (Kings, York & Clarence Roads Improvement Area) revealed:-

STREET	No. of Houses.			Tenanted Houses.			
	Total	Owner Occupied.	Tenanted.	With Amenities Lacking	Tenants.		
					Want Improvements	Not Interested.	"Don't Know"
Kings Road	56	31	25	19	7	6	6
York Road	24	14	10	10	6	-	4
Clarence Road	20	4	16	15	6	4	5
TOTAL	100	49	51	44	19	10	15

- (a) Out of a total of 49 owner-occupied premises, 15 were found to lack certain standard amenities. The owners concerned were informed of availability of improvement grants and, by the end of the year, 3 had had grants approved by the Council. One other owner-occupied house had changed hands, the new owner duly having had an application for a grant approved.

Of the 34 owner-occupied properties which already had the amenities, it is interesting to note that 20 had been, at some time, the subject of improvement grants.

- (b) With regard to the tenanted houses, the same action was taken as with previous areas. Owners were advised of the compulsory powers held by the Council and asked to consider improving their houses "voluntarily".

2. The position at the end of the year with regard to the existing improvement areas was -

Grange, Grove, Park & Marmion Roads Improvement Area.

- (a) Out of 18 properties in which the tenants wanted improvements:-
 2 - had been sold to tenants and improvements subsequently carried out with the aid of grants;
 1 - had been improved by the owner with the aid of a grant;
 8 - had had applications for grant approved. (Towards the end of the year, even though improvement grants and Building Regulations approval had been obtained, preliminary notices were served since it seemed there might be delay in having the approved work carried out).
 1 - improvement grant application imminent;
 6 - no progress, formal action being considered.
- (b) 2 houses (owner occupied) which were the subject of improvement grants, had previously been occupied by persons (a tenant in one case) who were old and not interested in improvements. This confirms the belief that improvements will take place automatically in these premises, as they become empty.

Albert Road Improvement Area.

Out of 10 properties in which the tenants wanted improvements:-

- 4 - had been improved by the owner with the aid of grants;
 1 - had been sold to the Council (Improvements to be carried out in near future);
 1 - had had improvement grant approved;
 4 - no progress, formal action being considered.

3. Information regarding progress made was supplied to the Ministry of Housing & Local Government, during the year, following a request in a letter which stated that this was one of the

At one stage during the year, the proprietor was warned that, unless certain outstanding items were attended to within 3 months, legal proceedings would be instituted. This period had expired at the end of the year but no final decision had been taken by the Council.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

A. Registration of Premises.

Number of applications for "sale of ice-cream" registration	3
" " " " " " " " approved	2
" " " " " " " " under consideration.	1
" " " " "manufacture of sausages or preserved food" registration	1
" " " " " " " under consideration	1
Number of premises now registered for sale of ice-cream	47
" " " " " " " manufacture of ice-cream	1
" " " " " " " the preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	19

NOTE:- The applications under consideration at the end of the year were -

- (1) for the sale of "loose" ice-cream in a small general store
- (2) for the cooking of hams and roasting of chickens in a butcher's shop.

B. Food Inspection.

- (1) Routine Inspection. - Food displayed for sale in shops was inspected during the course of routine visits thereto and very little action was found necessary.
- (2) Complaints. -12 complaints concerning foodstuffs were received in the department during the year. They related to:-

Tinned Food	4
Baby Food (In Jar)	1
Meat	2
Fish	1
Foreign Bodies in Food ...	2
Frozen Food	1
Bread	1

The meat complaints involved fly-blown veal and mouldy sausages. Warnings were issued to both traders concerned. In the case of the sausages, the trouble was due to incorrect storage and it seemed probable that the retailer had been wrongly advised by the salesman.

A complaint of worm-infested fish referred to a piece of cod containing *Filaria bicolor* (worms of the nematode variety). Although harmless to man they have an unpleasant appearance.

The "foreign body" complaints were both referred to the Food and Drugs Authority. One, involving a mouse dropping in milk, was the subject of a warning and the other complaint was under consideration at the end of the year.

The bread complaint involved a loaf of bread, the crust of which appeared to be contaminated by bird excreta. The complaint was referred to the Public Health Department of the district in which the bakery was situated, for investigation. The nature of the contamination was confirmed as being bird dropping and an assurance was received that all possible steps were being taken to prevent a recurrence.

A similar assurance was received in respect of a complaint concerning water scale found in a tin of spaghetti.

A rather unsatisfactory report was received from the manufacturers in the case of a complaint involving a jar of baby food and in the event of further complaints consideration will have to be given to the institution of proceedings.

In the "foreign bodies" section of last year's report, reference was made to two complaints in respect of which action was pending. The first of these cases referred to a matchstick in a cake and the second to a piece of wire in a meat pie. Proceedings were instituted in both cases, the retailers being fined 6 gns and £5 respectively.

(3) Voluntary surrender. - During the year the following food-stuffs were voluntarily surrendered, certified as unfit for human consumption and duly disposed of:-

Tinned Meat	192 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	458 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	109 lbs.
Tinned Fish	6 lbs.
Tinned Food (Miscellaneous)	17 lbs.
Frozen Foods	400 lbs.
Meat	26 lbs.
Fish	10 lbs.
Vegetables	367 lbs.
	<hr/>
	1585 lbs.

- (4) Adulteration of Food - Routine sampling, under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, is a duty of the Food and Drugs Authority i.e. the County Council. In Oxfordshire, this work is undertaken by the Weights and Measures Department and I am grateful to the Chief Inspector for letting me have details of samples taken by his staff during the year ended 31st March 1966:-

Thirty six samples of various foodstuffs were taken and submitted for analysis. One butcher was cautioned for selling mince containing preservatives. The other samples were genuine.

- (5) Control of Milk Supplies.

- (a) The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulation 1959.

6 new names were added to the register of distributors and, at the end of the year, the register, after being brought up to date, revealed that there are -

21 persons carrying on the trade of distributor and
3 premises used as dairies.

- (b) Food and Drugs Act 1955 & Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963.

The County Public Health Officer has kindly given me information concerning his work :-

- (i) No raw milk is retailed in the Borough.
- (ii) 34 samples of pasteurised milk were taken from licensed dealers and, of these, all passed the phosphatase test but 2 failed the methylene blue test.
- (iii) 1 sample of sterilised milk was taken and found to be satisfactory.
- (iv) 10 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from schools. All satisfied the phosphatase test but 1 failed the methylene blue test.
- (v) 13 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst and all, on analysis, were found to be satisfactory.
- (vi) 4 samples of cream were submitted for biological examination but none of these proved positive to Brucellosis or Bovine tuberculosis.
- (vii) 3 samples of raw cream were submitted to the Public Analyst for detection of antibiotics but none was found.

(6) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough and no samples of liquid egg were tested. (Information required by Ministry of Health).

(7) Ice-Cream.(a) Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959.

In the case of one ice-cream vehicle inspected, it appeared possible that, on occasions, the ice-cream mix might be stored at too high a temperature. Appropriate instructions and advice were given.

(b) It was not possible to take any samples during the year.

C. Drugs.

9 samples of drugs were taken, by the County Public Health Officer, from shops in the Borough. On analysis they proved satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960.(a) Inspections and Notices.

Type of Food Premises	Number	Number of Inspections.
Food Shops (including dairies and bakehouses)	87	88
Licensed Premises (including 10 Clubs)	47	58
Restaurants, Cafes.	13	22
Vehicles, Stalls etc.		8
Miscellaneous (Canteens etc.)	17	14

Total number of inspections 190

" " " informal notices 58

" " " prosecutions NIL

Although the number of inspections fell again, the number of informal notices increased. This demonstrates the need for more frequent inspections.

(b) Regulations 18 and 19.

These regulations relate to "wash-hand basins" and "facilities for washing food and equipment" respectively. The Ministry requests specific information about these:-

Types of Food Premises	Number	No. complying with Reg.16	Reg.19 applicable	No. complying with Reg. 19.
Food shops (including dairies & bakehouses)	87	87	53	53
Licensed Premises (including 9 Clubs)	47	45	47	45
Restaurants, Cafes.	13	13	13	12
Vehicles, stalls etc.				
Miscellaneous (Canteens etc.)	17	17	17	17

Note:- Details in respect of 2 licensed clubs are not available.

(c) Food Shops.

Friday is generally regarded as being one of the busier days in the shopkeeper's week. One would think, therefore, that, on that day, the observance of hygienic principles would be more rigorously enforced, by management, than on other days. More often than not, however, the reverse is the case and one gets the impression that food hygiene applies only when time permits and, certainly, in many shops, the Public Health Inspector receives a colder-than-usual reception if he should dare to call on a Friday. Of course, in certain shops, the time chosen for inspection is always "inconvenient"!

Improvements have been noted during the year but, with only a few exceptions, the need is still for more frequent inspections.

A transformation was effected in one shop where a final warning had given two weeks to eliminate all contraventions. At the end of the period the defects had been remedied and, after a further two weeks, the shop was scarcely recognisable.

It is not only in old shops that contraventions of the regulations are encountered. In the case of one new shop which opened during the year the first inspection revealed a considerable number of offences. These received immediate attention, however, and the institution of proceedings was not recommended. There are many who consider that prior registration is essential for all food premises and, at least, it would prevent an occurrence of the type described here.

Should a butcher be allowed to sell cooked meat? The answer must be - "Only if he takes all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the cooked meat from risk of contamination". This is a point which is being watched closely since, in practice, a butcher must find great difficulty in meeting this condition.

During inspections, shopkeepers are told where necessary, that unwrapped food must be protected, as far as is reasonable, from risk of contamination. How many customers, however, ever refrain from buying an article of food, for this reason and, more important, how many of them will tell their views to the shopkeeper ?

(d) Licensed Premises.

The kitchen in one licensed premises was extensively improved and, in two others, an additional sink was provided.

In one of the larger establishments, very unsatisfactory conditions were encountered and a final warning was, at the end of the year, bringing about improvements.

The lighting in one kitchen was so poor that it barely produced a reading on a light meter. This, of course, constituted an offence under the Offices, Shops, etc. Act as well as under the Food Hygiene Regulations. On being pointed out, however, the matter was dealt with promptly.

More licensees have started to use detergents having sterilant qualities and this is to be encouraged.

(e) Restaurants, Cafes, Etc.

Improved washing-up facilities were provided in one cafe and, generally, conditions have continued to improve. Some premises, however, still require frequent inspections to ensure that reasonable standards are maintained.

(f) Vehicles, Stalls, Etc.

Towards the end of the year, a copy of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 was received. These regulations come into operation on the 1st January 1967 and will give much more comprehensive control over stalls, mobile shops, delivery vehicles and vending machines. At first glance, they appear somewhat irrelevant as far as Henley is concerned but, in fact, there will be quite a number of traders affected by them.

It was necessary, during the year, to warn two owners of ice-cream vehicles about the need to maintain proper hand-washing facilities.

32.

In the case of one soft ice-cream vehicle, concern was felt about the cleaning of the machine. This was referred to the Local Authority of the district from which the vehicle operated and co-operation was immediately forthcoming.

(g) Vending Machines.

Machines, from which a variety of hot drinks can be obtained, have been installed in a number of commercial and industrial premises. These will require careful attention during inspections because it would seem that they are considered "fool-proof" by the persons using them and, during the year, at least one, on being opened, was found to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

(h) Food Hygiene - Education.

This consisted solely of the distribution of Food Hygiene posters to premises where it seemed that they would serve a useful purpose.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 - SECTION 89.

Additional sanitary accommodation was provided at one cafe and improved accommodation for males was provided at two public houses. In addition a long-awaited start had been made, at the end of the year, on the provision of new accommodation for a public house where existing sanitary arrangements are very unsatisfactory.

SHOPS ACT 1950.

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT 1965.

Warnings were issued to the proprietors of one shop in respect of offences relating to Sunday Trading and Early Closing Day. The offences in question were the subject of complaints by competitors who were observing the provisions of the Act.

37 informal notices were issued concerning the need to display a notice specifying the early closing day. There remain many shops, however, without such a notice displayed.

An application was received from a book-seller for exemption from the early closing day provisions. The views of the other book-sellers were obtained and, eventually, an order was made exempting this trade from the provisions of Section 1 of the Shops Act 1950 .

Following requests from two traders, consideration was given to the need for an order permitting certain retail trades to be carried out on Sunday. Notice of intention was published in the local newspaper, no objections were received and, eventually, the Henley-on-Thames (Sunday Trading) Order 1966 was made. This order comes into operation on the 14th May 1967 and provides that -

the sale of the following goods be permitted for 18 consecutive Sundays in each calendar year commencing Whit Sunday in each calendar year:-

- (a) Any article required for the purpose of bathing or fishing;
- (b) photographic requisites;
- (c) toys, souvenirs and fancy goods;
- (d) books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and postcards.

One other request was received for exemption from the early closing day provisions. This request was in respect of the trades mentioned in the last paragraph. The Council, however, did not consider that one request was justification for proceeding with this matter.

The attention of one trader was drawn to the need to close not later than 8 p.m. on Friday evenings.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

Duties under this act again took up a considerable amount of time. 120 premises received a general inspection and only two of these were found to comply with all the provisions of the Act.

164 informal notices were issued and, in these, reference was made to the following matters:-

Registration	23
Abstract of the Act not displayed	91
Sanitary conveniences - inadequate (including not	
" " - separate for sexes)	7
" " - not adequately ventilated	3
" " - no intervening ventilated space ..	16
" " - no artificial light	4
" " - not clean	2
Wash basin required	16
Hot water supply required	12
" " " not maintained	4
Unsuitable water heater	2
Washing facilities not satisfactorily maintained	2
Separate washing facilities not provided	2
Drinking water supply unsuitable	11
No drinking vessels	2
First-aid kit inadequate	55

Heating inadequate	13
Thermometer required	47
Handrail required for stairs, dangerous floors etc.	29
Inadequate seating arrangements	4
Accommodation for staff clothing inadequate	5
Lack of cleanliness	4
Inadequate lighting	45
Overcrowding	5

A number of re-inspections were made during the year and it was pleasing to note that attention was being given to matters referred to at the initial inspections. Among the improvements noted were the provision of, at least six new W.C.'s, 10 new wash basins, 12 hot water systems and 5 hand rails.

As anticipated, the artificial lighting in a large number of premises was found to be inadequate. No standards have yet been prescribed but it seems unlikely that a figure of less than 15 lumens per sq. foot will be prescribed as the minimum standard for illumination at desk level for ordinary clerical duties. 45 informal notices, relating to lighting, were issued and the details are:-

Cellar stairs - inadequate lighting	6
Glare	2
Office desk - less than 5 lumens per sq. ft.	6
Office desk, 5 but less than 10 lumens per sq. ft.	13
Office desk, 10 but less than 15 lumens per sq. ft.	18

After considering the lighting in the Council Chamber and in the Committee Room the Council resolved that no action be taken with regard to this matter. Lighting in both these rooms is most inadequate and one wonders whether the Factories Inspector will take up this point when, in due course, he makes his inspection of the Council premises.

Only one accident was reported during the year and I strongly suspect that employers are ignoring the provision of the Act which requires the notification of all accidents resulting in the death of, or absence from work for more than 3 days by, an employee.

The notified accident related to a butcher who cut his hand while boning and cutting a joint of meat.

In a number of premises, the only supply of drinking water was from a cold tap at a wash basin within a W.C. cubicle. Because of the risk of contamination by the aerosols (fine airborne droplets) which result from the flushing of W.C.'s, such supplies are regarded as unsatisfactory.

The section relating to Temperature requires that provision shall be made for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in every room to which the Act applies. A temperature of less than 60.8°F, after the first hour, is not deemed to be a reasonable temperature but there are certain exceptions. This provision does not apply to:-

- (a) an office to which the public is invited to resort and in which the maintenance of a reasonable temperature is not reasonably practicable;
- (b) a shop in which the maintenance of a reasonable temperature is not reasonably practicable or would cause deterioration of goods.

With regard to (b) above, it is interesting to note that, whereas many greengrocers, butchers etc. consider a temperature of 60.8°F too high for their shops in the winter, they take no steps to reduce the temperature below this figure in the summer! In both (a) and (b) however, employers are required to provide conveniently accessible and effective means of enabling the staff to warm themselves.

At the end of the year, there were 190 premises on the register, the total number of employees involved being 1,146.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958.

One resident of the Borough applied for and was issued with a licence to slaughter pigs and calves using an approved humane killer. There are, however, no slaughter houses in Henley.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Hairdressing establishments in the town appear to be well run on the whole and it was necessary for me to draw attention to only one point. This is the question of cleaning combs etc. between one customer and the next and whereas no hairdresser would say other than that this is essential, one finds occasionally that there is no definite system to ensure that this does happen in every case.

Each hairdresser should have at least 2 combs, thereby allowing one to be used while the other, having been cleaned, is left in a tray of disinfectant ready for the next customer. Such an arrangement is being suggested during inspections.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

A second licence was issued during the year but this was in respect only of a shop, the proprietor of which wished to sell tropical fish. Neither this nor the old-established pet shop gave rise to any problem.

THE AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956.

The premises in the Borough to which this Act applies involve very few employees and no action was necessary during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT.1. Complaints.

12 Complaints were received during the year and the subjects of these ranged from poultry to diesel railway engines and from home carpentry to a saw mill.

With the exception of the diesel railway engines, which were still the subject of occasional complaints at the end of the year, all the complaints were dealt with satisfactorily and the nuisances abated.

The noise from the saw mill was occasioned by the installation of a new cyclone. The Company, however, on being advised of the nuisance, took prompt steps to abate the same by suitably insulating the cyclone.

2. Pneumatic Drills etc.

(a) Following a request from this Council, the County Council agreed that future contracts, involving road works, should include a clause requiring the use of silenced equipment. In addition, that Council arranged to investigate the possibility of providing satisfactory attachments for its own equipment and Divisional Surveyors were asked to take immediate steps to reduce noise as far as possible by using the least objectionable equipment in built-up areas. The co-operation of the County Council in this matter is appreciated.

(b) A letter from the Chief Engineer of Thames Valley Water Board included the following:-

"A breaker silencer is now on issue to our Henley Depot for trial and our contractors are to be asked for their co-operation in noise reduction".

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.(a) Section 3 (1) and (3).

Not a single notice, of a proposal to install a furnace to which this section applies, was received during the year. Obviously furnaces were installed and it may become necessary to consider taking action against offenders, although a circular to central heating engineers in the area may have the desired effect.

(b) Section 16.

1 complaint was received and this involved the burning of rubbish including oily materials, at a garage. On being approached, however, the garage proprietors took immediate action to prevent nuisance in future.

GENERAL

- (a) A complaint was received concerning dust emanating from a site where demolition work and clearance of rubble was taking place. The contractors were approached and asked to "damp-down", whereupon the services of the Fire Brigade were acquired - with effective results.
- (b) The Council resolved not to subscribe to the National Society for Clean Air.
- (c) From a public health point of view, it was encouraging to learn that the proposal to install gas fired central heating, in the next Council Housing Development, had been approved.
- (d) An exhibition was staged in the Market Place, for four days in April, by the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation. This is a non-commercial organisation, its work being educational and advisory and the exhibition demonstrated open fires which were burning smokeless fuels. It also gave information about the variety of smokeless fuels available and the types of fire on which they can be used.

PEST CONTROL

A major step forward was taken, in this field, during the year, when the Council undertook to provide a service of pest control. The service (which commenced on the 1st April) consisted of a contract with Messrs. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd who undertook to deal with complaints, from residential property, involving rats, mice and wasps. The contract also provides for the test baiting of sewers and the inspection and treatment of refuse tips, sewage disposal works and all other Council property.

RODENT CONTROL.

- (a) 42 complaints were received and most of these, being received after the 1st April, were dealt with by Messrs. Rentokil Ltd. The attention given to these appears to have been very satisfactory.
- (b) The sewers in the Borough were the subject of a 10% manhole test-baiting exercise. No signs of infestation were observed.

WASPS.

23 complaints of wasps were referred to Messrs. Rentokil Ltd and were dealt with satisfactorily.

OTHER PESTS.

The services of Messrs. Rentokil were engaged to deal with the problem of pigeons in Station Road. Narcotics were used but, although the operation was fairly successful, this method is not the

complete answer for this type of area and, at the end of the year, further investigation was being made into the possibility of trapping the pigeons.

Other pests complained of, in respect of which advice was given, included cluster flies, rabbits, fleas and bed bugs.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough (Information required by the Ministry of Health).

HEALTH EDUCATION.

No chance to educate on health matters must be missed but, during the year under review, the only opportunities for this important subject were those which arose during routine inspections of premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- (1) The sole control measures required during the year involved a school teacher who, while on holiday, had been in contact with a case of paratyphoid fever. In this case, tests revealed that the teacher was not a carrier.
- (2) Second-hand clothes, destined for Spain and East Germany, to relatives of Henley residents, were fumigated and appropriate certificates issued. These clothes had not been exposed to any known infection but certificates are required by these countries.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles	7	Tuberculosis	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	(Pulmonary)	
Whooping Cough	3		

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 & 1936.

- (1) During the year, a self-service petrol station came into operation. It is the first of its kind in the County and will be watched with some interest.

Obviously, there could be hazards with this type of business but the Fire Authority, after considering the proposal, decided that a licence could be issued, subject to certain additions to the normal licence conditions.

The station is not the completely automatic type, however. The machines are not coin-operated; there is always at least one attendant present to receive the money and to supervise the station generally.

- (2) Two new tanks were installed at a factory where one of the old tanks had failed a test earlier in the year. Both new installations were tested and found to be satisfactory.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

The death of an old person, who lived in an almshouse, resulted in arrangements being made by this Council, for his burial. He had no known relatives and section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948 provides that, where no arrangements for burial are being made, the Local Authority shall take steps to arrange for this.

Part of the cost of the burial was recovered from the death grant.

CAMPING SITES

Early in the year, a request was received from the British Canoe Union (BCU) for permission to camp in the Marsh Meadows. The BCU had been using this area for several years in connection with their canoe slaloms at Marsh Lock and had always obtained permission from the previous owner. The BCU hoped, therefore, that permission would be given by the Council - the new owners.

In considering this matter, the Council were aware that they had to be seen to act responsibly and that control would have to be exercised over the site. It was resolved, therefore, that the site could only be used subject to a number of conditions. These conditions, however, placed some responsibility on the tenant and he eventually decided that he would not allow camping to take place on this area.

The whole affair was rather unfortunate, because one is most reluctant to put obstacles in the way of young people eager to pursue such a healthy, outdoor, recreational activity. Fortunately, the BCU were able to find a suitable location for their sport elsewhere but one wonders whether the subject of camping should be considered more fully by the Council.

Camping holidays are becoming more and more popular and there is an increasing demand for proper sites. If consideration is given to the provision of a site, at any time in the future, it would seem advisable to consult with the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

Section 12 (1) of the above mentioned Act states -

"It shall be the duty of every Local Authority within their area to carry into execution and enforce this Act with a view to securing the use of clean materials".

The only form of upholstering taking place in Henley involves the remaking or reconditioning of articles and this is exempt from the need for registration under this Act.

The Act also deals, however, with the sale of articles filled with materials which are not clean. An increasing number of toys are being found in this category and it would seem right that all Authorities should take occasional samples, particularly of foreign toys, to try to trace offenders. In Henley, we are fortunate in having testing facilities (The Retail Trading Standards Association) on our doorstep and I hope that it will be possible to take some samples in the coming year.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPLAINTS & NUISANCES.

Perhaps the complaints received are becoming more easy to categorise, since the number of miscellaneous complaints is again reduced. Inevitably, however, one continues to receive complaints concerning the neighbour's dogs, the neighbour's garden etc. and all of these have to be investigated.

"Fouling of Footways by Dogs" was the subject of a questionnaire received from the National Dog Owners Association. The questionnaire was completed and returned but the promised copy of the survey report has not been received. Whatever the eventual solution to this problem it is interesting to note a proposal which has been made in Portsmouth. This is that dogs should be provided with their own lavatory areas, the various amenities to include artificial lamp posts!

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS.

<u>Nature of Complaint.</u>	<u>Number of Complaints.</u>
Housing defects	19
Drainage	5
Rats and Mice	42
Other Pests	35
Smell	7
Accumulation (refuse etc.)	2
Noise	12
Atmospheric Pollution	3
Food	12
Shops Act	1
Rent Act	1
Offices Shops & Railway Premises Act	2
Miscellaneous	7
	<hr/>
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SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

<u>Type of Inspection.</u>	<u>Number of Inspections.</u>
Housing (Compulsory Improvements)	86
" (Defects)	63
" (Rent Act 1965)	2
Food Premises	199
Food Inspection	41
P.H. Act 1936, S.89	45
Shop Acts	98
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	226
Pet Animals Act 1951	2
Factories Act 1961	35
Petroleum Acts	32
Rodent Control	25
Pest Control	18
Accumulations	8
Smells	11
Noise	35
Atmospheric Pollution	6
Farms, Piggeries etc.	-
Caravans, sites of	14
Infectious Diseases - enquiries etc.	4
Hairdressers	7
Drainage	11
Miscellaneous	35
	<hr/>
	1003

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED.

REFERENCE	NOTICES.					
	SERVED.		COMPLIED WITH.		PARTLY COMPLIED WITH.	
	Statutory	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory	Informal
Housing	5	25	1	8	3	3
Housing(Improvement Areas)	1	43	-	-	-	-
Rent Act 1965	-	1	-	1	-	-
Shops Acts	-	39	-	24	-	3
Offices,Shops & Railway Premises Act.	-	164	-	22	-	20
Food and Drugs Act	-	5	-	5	-	-
Food Hygiene Regulations	-	58	-	13	-	9
Milk & Dairies Regulations	-	5	-	5	-	-
Factories Act	-	17	-	2	-	1
Caravans	-	3	-	1	-	1
Noise	-	7	-	5	-	2
Petroleum Acts	-	16	-	3	-	2
Hairdressing Byelaws	-	7	-	-	-	-
Public Health Act '36 S.89	-	8	-	-	-	2
Rodent Control	-	2	-	2	-	-
Miscellaneous Nuisances	-	17	-	9	-	2

Notes - (1) The figures for the number of informal notices issued include "follow-up" notices.

(2) The figures reflect the inevitable delay between service of notice and subsequent check. There is no reason to believe, however, that all of the notices will not eventually be found to have been complied with.

BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1966 Home Population Estimate: 8,310).

Public Health Inspector:
G. ROSS.

Council Offices: The Garth, Bicester. Tel: Bicester 2915/6.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS:

211 (114 M and 97 F, of which 7 M and 8 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected): 20.7
(E.W. Provisional 17.7). (Crude) 25.3

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

7.1% = 71 per 1,000 Live Births.

STILL BIRTHS:

1 (1 F legitimately born)

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):
4.7 (E.W. Provisional 15.4).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

212

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

58 (28 M and 30 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected): 11.4
(E.W. 11.7) (Crude) 6.9

(Corrected rates have been adjusted for age and sex distribution)

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Coronary Disease	8	7	15
Respiratory Disease (Pneumonia and Bronchitis) ...	7	8	15

Diseases of the heart (25) lungs (15) and cancer (7) accounted for 81% of the total deaths.

44.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

3 (2 M and 1 F, 1 F being in an illegitimately born child).

✕ INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

14.2 (E.W. 19.0).

NEONATAL DEATHS (Under 1 Month): 2 (1 M legitimate 1 F illegitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Under 1 Week): 1 (Male legitimate).

✕ NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

9.5 (E.W. 12.9).

✕ EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births):

4.8 (E.W. 11.1)

✕ PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

2 (1 M and 1 F legitimate).

✕ PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live and Still Births):

9.5 (E.W. 26.3).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Nil. (E.W. rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 0.26).

✕ N.B. The total number of deaths is so small that illegitimacy has no statistical significance in this connection.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) General

The demand for water has again increased due to the expanding nature of Bicester. This increase is by approximately 250,000 gallons weekly over last year (based on average consumption figures). The weekly supply figures for start and finish of year:-

Week Ending	Heyford Supply	British Railways Supply	U.D.C. Borehole	Total
1.1.66	1,902,000.	56,000.	429,000.	2,387,000.
31.12.66.	2,162,000.	121,000,	550,000.	2,833,000.galls.

Up to end of year approximately 150 new connections were made to distribution mains. Previous contamination difficulties with 2 shallow wells in one area of the town are now terminated since the properties concerned have been demolished and the wells filled in.

Sufficiency

With increased sources detailed above no difficulties in this respect are anticipated.

No doubt, with the development of the new Water Board the future supplies of the whole area will be reviewed.

Improvements to Council boreholes were carried out early in the year, this greatly improved the quantity of water obtained from this source. The Thames Conservancy have also agreed an increased abstraction rate from the River Cherwell of 6 million galls/month, which will make provision for future development.

Purity

Twenty samples were taken from various parts of the Town's supply, all of which were found bacteriologically satisfactory.

Water Supply in Houses

During the year, of 15 properties without internal water supply, 10 were vacated, leaving a total of 5 properties without internal water supply.

SEWFRAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The system for drainage for the Town is at present adequate. A major contract has been completed during the year to increase the capacity of part of the main outfall sewer. Further investigations are proceeding with a view to further improvements as necessary. Some major extension to both foul and S.W. sewer have taken place during the year to serve areas of new developments.

Sewage Disposal

Work is nearing completion on the reconstruction of the Bicester Sewage Works. This will enable treatment to be carried out to serve a population of between twelve and fifteen thousand. In conjunction with this scheme a trunk sewer is being provided so that the villages of Chesterton and Wendlebury in the Ploughley Rural District can drain to the Bicester Sewage Works.

The existing works processed a quantity of 210,849,000 gallons during the year, a weekly average of 4,054,789 gallons. The maximum flow weekly - 5,350,000. Minimum - 2,535,000.

No complaints were received from the River Board concerning the standard of effluent.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse is collected weekly from all premises in the Town and is disposed of by controlled tipping in an old stone quarry situated approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Town. This site has been purchased by the Council during the year and control of refuse carried out by a suitable machine, also purchased for this purpose. It has ample capacity for the Town's requirements for many years.

Waste paper and trade refuse is collected separately each week. An additional service to collect bulky refuse and old cars is also in operation as and when required.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are three public conveniences provided by the Council. These are situated in Chapel Street, Sheep Street and Claremont House Car Park. Some difficulties have been experienced during the year with vandalism, but with the assistance of the Police, this has kept to a minimum.

It is hoped to provide a further public convenience in the northern part of the Town probably in conjunction with a new car park project, during the coming year.

With the exception of the Sheep Street toilets, which it is hoped to close during the coming year, all premises will then be of modern design and construction.

SWIMMING POOL

This pool is of open air construction giving service only during the summer months. The water chlorinated and aerated but not filtered. It is intended to extend the pool accommodation and footbaths facilities before opening next summer. Unfortunately in its present form it does not come up to modern requirements but does not appear to constitute a health hazard.

Good progress is being made on the design and administrative work in connection with a proposed new modern indoor swimming pool and subject to Ministry approval it is hoped construction may start during the coming twelve months. This is a joint project between ourselves, the Ploughley Rural District Council and the Oxfordshire County Council.

Samples taken during the swimming season gave satisfactory results.

HOUSING

Council

During the year, 140 houses were constructed, forming part of the scheme to house workers at the local Ordnance Depot for the Ministry of Defence and 40 for general housing need. Included in the general housing figure is twenty bungalows situated in Old Palace Yard.

A further 129 houses are now under construction for the War Department and a further 50 houses are included in this scheme for the Council. Sixteen houses are being built by the Council for sale to the public.

Council House Improvements

One scheme for the improvement of Council houses in the Highfield area was completed early in the year and another concerning 16 houses in the same area was commenced.

Private

Forty houses were completed by private developers and 35 were under construction at the end of the year.

Improvement Grants

Ten improvement grants were approved during the year and nine schemes were completed and the grants paid.

Slum Clearance

Progress has been made during the year in the clearance of the Franklin's Yard area, most of the house occupants having now been rehoused. It is anticipated demolition will be carried out shortly. This scheme involves the clearance of approximately 20 obsolete dwellings.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

CARAVANS SITES CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The position regarding caravans is as reported last year. Fifteen caravans occupy four licensed sites. Two of these sites account for thirteen caravans which are occupied in connection with building sites and are therefore temporary.

During the year one unregistered site consisting of three caravans was discovered. The owner of the land was informed of the requirements of the Act and the caravans have now been removed.

Improvement Areas Housing Act 1964

No areas have been surveyed in this context, however there are one or two areas in the district which may well be suitable. It is hoped that a preliminary survey may be started during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

This is not a serious problem in Bicester although there are several houses in multiple occupation in the district. No action has been taken concerning these, other than to ensure that a general standard of fitness is maintained.

Rent Act 1957 Applications for Certificate of Disrepair

There were no applications during the year.

Housing Repair

Five properties were rendered fit for human habitation after service of informal Public Health Notices. In one other case a landlord gave an informal undertaking not to re-let a house until it had been made fit for human habitation. Work is now almost completed on this property.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTFood Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960(a) Inspections

Type of Premises	Number of Inspections
Bakehouses	17
Butchers	38
Fishmongers	1
Grocers	53
Greengrocers	3
Ice Cream Premises	3
Restaurants and Cafes	14
Public Houses	30
Food Stalls and Mobile Shops	102
Total	261

As a result of these inspections 18 informal and verbal notices were served.

(b) Regulations 16 and 19

These regulations relate to wash hand basins and facilities for washing food and equipment respectively. The Ministry requests specific information about these.

Type of Food Premises	No. Inspected	No. complying with Reg. 16	Reg. 19 Applicable	No. complying with Reg. 19
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Grocers	17	14	14	14
Restaurants	9	9	9	9
Cafes				
Public Houses and licensed clubs	18	13	13	13
Other food Premises	24	14	14	14

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

Details of these are also requested by the Ministry. There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

Food Inspection

Number of visits - 15

Food surrendered

	lb.
Frozen meat and fish products	496
Canned meats	32
Fish	9
Frozen fruit and vegetable	539
Canned fruit and vegetables	357
Other foods	87
Total:	<u>1520</u> lbs.

Foreign Bodies in food

One complaint dealt with during the year concerned maggots in bacon. This was investigated and a warning letter sent to the shop concerned. One other case concerned stale sausages where a verbal warning and advice on stock rotation was given to the shopkeeper, while a third complaint was passed over to Oxfordshire County Council Weights and Measures Department.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES(a) Sale & storage of Ice Cream

One additional set of premises was registered during the year bringing the total on the register to 22.

(b) Preserved Food

There are no registrations although there are a number of premises to which this section applies. It is hoped these will be registered during 1967.

Meat Inspection

During the year 275 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of inspecting meat.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district and one licensed Knackers yard. There are thirteen licensed slaughtermen. One slaughterhouse does not have a stunning pen and is therefore restricted to the slaughter of small animals. In this slaughterhouse a very small number of animals is slaughtered annually.

The slaughterhouses are operated by local butchers for their own use. They are well maintained and run. I have found that the slaughtermen employed at the above, are of a very high calibre.

The quality of the animals, which are usually purchased through the local Cattle Market, is very high.

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Number slaughtered	184	28	932	1870	3014
Number inspected	184	28	932	1870	3014

Meat rejected at slaughterhouses (all causes except tuberculosis and cystecerci)

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Whole carcass condemned	-	1	-	-	1
Part or organ condemned	14	-	35	20	69

Two tuberculosis only.

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Part or organ condemned	-	-	2	-	2

There was no evidence of C. Bovis found during the year.

Slaughterhouse Hygiene

One of the slaughterhouses was cleaned down and redecorated during the year.

Three verbal notices were served, one concerning personal hygiene, the other two concerning smoking. All were remedied.

Clean Air Act

One complaint received during the year concerned a smoke tube boiler which was cleaned fortnightly. On re-ignition particles of carbon, which had been loosened but not removed by the cleaning process were emitted. The boiler manufacturers were called in and the fault remedied. Three other complaints concerning open bonfires were dealt with informally.

Insect Pests

During the year twelve complaints of insects were received. These were mainly wasps. These creatures seem to delight in making their nests in the most inaccessible places. In three cases they had gained access to wall cavities one of which necessitated the removal of some bricks. Spraying and insecticide

fumes were used to get rid of them. One other case involved a bakehouse which seemed to act like a magnet for all the wasps in the area. In this case a firm of pesticide contractors was called in.

Noise Abatement

One complaint was received during the year. This involved an air compressor, used for road works, being sited against the window of a house. This complaint was remedied informally.

Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act

The inspection of registered premises in the district got well under way during the year. The general impression I formed was that the standard was quite high overall with shops on the whole being slightly better than offices. This, I think, may be due to the fact that most shops have been inspected under other legislation while offices, generally speaking, have not. All contraventions of the Act were dealt with informally.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. Registered during year.	Total on Register at end of year.	No. Inspected during year
Offices	1	24	10
Retail Shop	2	49	27
Wholesale shops	-		
Warehouses	-	3	3
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	1	3	3
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
	4	81	43

Total visits of all kinds - 92.

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	No. of Contraventions found	Section	No. of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 8	13	Sitting Facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary workers) -
6	Temperature 4	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation -	16	Floors Passages, Stairs 8
8	Lighting 1	17	Fencing exposed parts 4
9	Sanitary conveniences 1		machinery
10	Washing Facilities 7	18	Protection of young -
11	Supply of drinking water -		persons
12	Clothing accommodation -	19	Training of young persons -
		23	Prohibition of heavy work -
		24	First Aid general 5
			provisions
			Total:- 38

Summary of Public Health Inspector's Visits
(from 1 April 1966)

General Sanitation

Water Supply	2
Swill Boiling Plants	23
Caravans	13
Factories	4
Refuse Disposal	1
Rats and Mice	79
Smoke Abatement	10
Offices Shops and Railway Premises	92
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	169
Noise Nuisance	1
Insect Pests	18

Housing

Under Public Health Acts

No. of houses inspected	7
Revisits to above houses	21

Under Housing Acts

No. of houses inspected	13
Revisits to above houses	13
Overcrowding	3
Verminous Premises	3
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	43
Council House Modernisation	160

Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in case of I.D.	2
Visits re disinfection	1
Miscellaneous I.D. visits	9

Food and Drugs

Slaughterhouses	275
Bakehouses	17
Butchers	38
Fishmongers	1
Fried Fish Shops	3
Grocers	53
Greengrocers	3
Restaurants	14
Food Stalls	102
Public Houses	36
Food Complaints	3
Food Inspection	15

Total: 1247

THAME URBAN DISTRICT ---

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1966 Home Population Estimate: 5,370).

Public Health Inspector:
G.C.SMITH, M.R.S.H., M.S.P.H.I.

Town Hall, Thame. Tel: Thame 2834.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

119 (61 M and 58 F, of which 2 M and 2 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

21.4 (E.W. Provisional 17.7).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

4.8% = 48 per 1,000 Live Births.

STILL BIRTHS:

3 (3 M all legitimate)

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

122

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

50 (23 M and 27 F.)

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

10.2 (E.W. 11.7)

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSE OF DEATH:

Malignant disease

M	F	T
5	9	14

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (23) and cancer (14) accounted for 74% of all deaths.

INFANT, NEONATAL AND EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY:

1 M child, legitimately born and 2 F children, both illegitimate, died when less than a week old. This gives the following rate per 1,000 Live Births, in all three cases: 25.2.

E.W. rates per 1,000 Live Births:

Infant	= 19.0
Neonatal	= 12.9
Early Neonatal	= 11.1

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

6 (4 M legitimately born, 2 F illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live and Still Births):

50.4 (E.W. 26.3) Not significant in view of small numbers involved.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Nil. (E.W. rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 0.26).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES 1966

WATER SUPPLY

The consumption of water is approximately 263,000 gallons per day, which is an increase of 12,000 gallons per day over the previous year, due to the supply of water in bulk to an industrial user. The average daily consumption is 50 gallons per head per day for industrial and domestic use. During the year 6 samples were taken, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

Inhabited dwellings (1719 houses 44 caravans)	1763
Piped supply into houses etc.	1754
Shared or standpipe supplies	9
Wells	4

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Pail closets	7
To cesspool or septic tank	62
To main sewer	1704

HOUSING

The construction of 15 houses and 17 flats was completed by the Council during the year.

55 houses were completed by private enterprise during the year.

HOUSING LIST

There were 94 applications outstanding at 31. 12. 66.

CARAVANS

44 Caravans were licensed during the year.

1966

INSPECTIONS MADE, NOTICES SERVED AND ORDERS MADE.

Inspections - Under Public Health Act, 1936	274
- Under Housing Act 1936	49
Notices served (Informal) - Public Health Act	27
- Housing Act	11
Orders made	Nil

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUSINESS

Butchers' Shops	5
Dairies	2
Restaurants	6
Public Houses	13
General Stores	12
Grocers	7

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

Manufacture of sausages	2
Sale of Ice Cream	30
Fish Frying	1

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

35

CONDEMNED MEAT

Disposed of by incineration and to approved contractors.

Meat and offal 76,092 lbs.

Fish 68 lbs.

No other foodstuffs were condemned during the year.

ICE CREAM TREATMENT ETC. REG. 1947 - 52

No samples have been taken during the year. There are no manufacturers in the district.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

312 visits have been made to shops and market stalls during the year, and where applicable, suggestions have been made to improve premises and food handling, to conform to the Food Hygiene Regulations. No prosecutions were made.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949 - 53

Registered Distributors with Dairy premises in the Town - 2

Dealers' Licences for T.T. Milk - 4

Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk - 4

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL

OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER

THAN TUBERCULOSIS

(Corrected)

							T
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 79

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases: 8 (7 Pulmonary)

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORKING DURING 1966

Number of premises visited	511
Number of inspections made	623
Number of complaints received (including Council Houses)	366
Number of defects and nuisances detected	347
Number of Notices served (Informal)	158
Number of Notices served (Statutory)	Nil
Number of visits to Slaughterhouses	644
Dairies inspected, visits	8
Unclean houses, visits	11
Polluted ditches	4
Premises disinfected	4
Number of water samples taken (bacteriological)	6
Number of houses connected to water mains	55
Building inspections	783
Shops, Offices & Railway Premises	166

FOOD INSPECTIONCARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Heifer and Sheep	Cows and Bulls	Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed.	5068	998	46	9457	21544	37113
Number inspected .	5068	998	46	9457	21544	37113
Diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned.	3	16	10	56	176	261
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1327	240	2	824	3210	5603
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci.	26.25863	25.6513	26.0869	9.4110	15.7166	15.8004
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	9		Nil	Nil	133	142
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.1484		Nil	Nil	.6116	.3805
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was affected.	72	2	Nil	-	-	74
Carcases submitted to refrigeration.	54	Nil	Nil	-	-	54
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
Total weight condemned	18,308 lb	12,003 lb	407 lb	5,039 lb	29,994 lb	65,751 lb.

ANNUAL REPORT ON RATS AND MICE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(1) Number of properties in district.	-	-
(2) (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	73	Nil
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	73	Nil
(ii) Mice	Nil	Nil
(3) (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifications.	3	Nil
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	3	Nil
(ii) Mice	Nil	Nil
(4) Were any sewers infested by rats during the year	No	

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1966 Home Population Estimate: 47,950).

Senior Public Health Inspector:

K.T.JOLLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

F.A.FAWCETT, D.P.A. (Oxon).

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

G.F.TASKER.

R. MATHER.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

unfilled (Mr. M.K.TIMMS,resigned)

Arlington House, 76 Banbury Road, Oxford. Tel: Oxford 59227.

VITAL STATISTICS .

LIVE BIRTHS:

1,052 (520 M and 532 F, of which 43 M and 29 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

20.3 (E.W. Provisional 17.7).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

6.9% = 69 per 1,000 Live Births.

STILL BIRTHS:

14 (7 M and 7 F, 2 M and 1 F being illegitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births = 13.2 (E.W. 15.4)

Legitimate per 1,000 Total Legitimate (Live and Still) Births = 10.4

Illegitimate per 1,000 Total Illegitimate (Live and Still) Births = 40.0

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

1,066.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

450 (222 M and 228 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

9.9 (E.W. Provisional 11.7).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina	57	32	89
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	26	19	45
Pneumonia	16	36	52

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (205), cancer (80) and chest diseases (77) accounted for 80.5% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

20 such deaths occurred, 12 M and 8 F, of which 3 M were illegitimate.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 19.0 (E.W. 19.0).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 17.4.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 41.7.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Month):

13 (8 M and 5 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Total Live Births):

12.4 (E.W. 12.9).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS:

13 (8 M and 5 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Live Births):

12.4 (E.W. 11.1).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

27 (15 M and 12 F, of which 3 M and 1 F were in illegitimately born children).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES:

Total Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births = 25.2 (E.W. 26.3).

Legitimate Combined legitimate Still Births and Legitimate Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Total Legitimate Live and Still Births = 23.9

Illegitimate Combined illegitimate Still Births and Illegitimate Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Total Illegitimate Live and Still Births = 53.0.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Nil. (E.W. rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 0.26).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

Permission was given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to use the 18" Britwell Borehole provided that a 30,000 gallon reservoir and booster station was constructed adjacent to the borehole, to ensure that sterilization of the water by chlorination is effective. A scheme for this improved supply was approved by the Minister and work is expected to start in January, 1967.

Notice was given by the agent for the Culham Estate of Col. Morrell to 28 of over 40 property owners in the village that the private water supply would be disconnected from their premises, since the owners, or occupiers of houses, were not employed on the estate nor by the tenant farmers of the estate. Arrangements were speedily made for the connection of these houses to the public water mains. Some difficulty arose owing to the existence of a common supply pipe to a group of cottages, and, in this case, the estate agents agreed that these houses should continue to be served by the private supply.

The Council have now acquired a site for a water tower, to supplement the Culham Public Supply, subject to the construction of a pedestrian access only.

Owing to the urgent need to provide sludge beds for dealing with spent lime from the treatment plant at the Culham Water Works - supplying the Atomic Energy Establishment - due to the earth walls becoming inadequate, a scheme for the construction of these beds has been agreed with the A.E. Authority and approved by the Minister, and it is expected to start work in January, 1967.

The old iron overhead water tank and supporting water tower at Berinsfield have now been demolished and removed from the site.

About 1500 yards of 3-inch and 400 yards of 4-inch diameter water mains have been laid to serve, predominantly, new estate developments at Berrick Salome, Chalgrove, Chinnor, Tiddington and Watlington. The Council are also considering applications for the extension of their mains to serve two houses at Manor Farm, Clare, since the well supplies are heavily contaminated and two houses situated between Roke and Berrick Salome.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has decided to bring into existence on 1st April, 1967, the new Oxfordshire and District Water Board. Negotiations have been started for the transfer to that body of the Council's Water Undertaking.

The following additional domestic dwellings were connected to the public water mains during the year:-

:+:	Aston Rowant	...	4	+	Horspath	...	4
+	Beckley and Stowood		6	:+:	Lewknor	...	3
*	Benson	...	27	:+:	Little Milton	...	13
:+:	Benson	...	4	+	Littlemore	...	15
:+:	Berinsfield	...	89	:+:	Marsh Baldon	...	1
:+:	Berrick Salome	...	3	+	Marston	...	42
:+:	Brightwell Baldwin	...	4	:+:	Nuneham Courtenay		3
:+:	Brightwell Salome	...	11	+	Risinghurst & Sandhills		4
:+:	Chalgrove	...	138	+	Sandford-on-Thames		2
:+:	Chinnor	...	127	:+:	Stadhampton	...	7
:+:	Clifton Hampden	...	2	+	Stanton St. John		1
:+:	Crowell	...	1	:+:	Sydenham	...	13
+	Cuddesdon & Denton	...	1	:+:	Tetsworth	...	2
:+:	Culham	...	22	:+:	Toot Baldon	...	1
:+:	Cuxham with Easington		4	:+:	Towersey	...	6
:+:	Dorchester-on-Thames		18	:+:	Warborough	...	4
:+:	Drayton St. Leonard		8	:+:	Waterperry	...	1
*	Ewelme	...	6	:+:	Watlington	...	22
+	Garsington	...	54	+	Wheatley	...	21
:+:	Great Haseley	...	7	+	Woodeaton	...	12
:+:	Great Milton	...	6				
+	Holton	...	4				

This includes 79 old properties as follows:-

		<u>Old Property</u>	<u>New Property</u>
Suppliers:	:+: Bullington R.D.C. ...	69	455
	+ Oxford Corporation ...	9	157
	* Thames Valley Water Board.	1	32
		<u>79</u>	<u>644</u>

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

The following are the samples taken from non-piped sources with the number of unsatisfactory samples in brackets:-

Beckley & Stowood	1(1)	Great Milton	1(1)
Berrick Salome	1(1)	Great Haseley	9(6)
Chalgrove	2(1)	Pyrton	8(8)
Clifton Hampden	1(1)	Sydenham	8(8)
Elsfield	6(5)	Watlington	1(1)
Ewelme	2(2)		

88% of the foregoing samples were contaminated, 70% grossly so. It should be borne in mind however, that many of these samples were taken to demonstrate the unsatisfactory state of the water concerned, and were not random samples.

The following are samples taken from piped supplies :-

Berinsfield	6(0)	Nuneham Courtenay	1(0)
Berrick Salome	1(0)	Risinghurst &	4(0)
Britwell Salome	2(0)	Sandhills	
Chalgrove	12(0)	Stadhampton	1(0)
Chinnor	10(3)	Stanton St. John	2(0)
Culham	2(0)	Tetsworth	3(1)
Dorchester	4(0)	Watlington	1(0)
Great Haseley	1(0)	Wheatley	2(0)
Little Milton	1(0)		

The samples from Chinnor and Tetsworth were all from new public mains supplies, and the unsatisfactory samples were subsequently followed by fit samples. The samples from Culham were from a private piped supply. Two samples from Berinsfield and one from Britwell Salome were taken direct from borehole supplies.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Six samples of water were taken: one from a spring supply at Wick Farm, Headington (Parish of Beckley) which proved to be unsatisfactory, but this supply was not intended for human consumption; two from Nos. 1 and 2 Boreholes, Berinsfield, both of which were satisfactory; two from a dwellinghouse at Culham, supplied by the Berinsfield Borehole Supplies, in response to complaint that the water was prone to cause corrosion due to electrolytic action; and one from a well supply to a farm house at Ewelme, suspected of being contaminated from a refuse tip in the locality, which proved to be of good quality.

W A T E R S U P P L Y

PARISH	Mains water direct to houses				
	Totals	Year 1966		Total	Populations
	31.12.65	Connections made		31.12.66	31.12.66
		New houses	Old houses		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Adwell	-	-	-	-	-
Aston Rowant	192	*4	-	196	582
Beckley and Stowood	143	+5	+1	149	600
Benson	663	=27 *2	*2	694	2608
Berinsfield	321	*88	*1	410	1155
Berrick Salome	52	*2	*1	55	149
Brightwell Baldwin	55	*3	*1	59	174
Britwell Salome	36	*11	-	47	123
Chalgrove	365	*137	*1	503	1346
Chinnor	1033	*127	-	1160	3323
Clifton Hampden	169	*2	-	171	464
Crowell	22	*1	-	23	54
Cuddesdon and Denton	133	+1	-	134	420
Culham	59	-	*22	81	315
Cuxham with Easington	38	*2	*2	42	148
Dorchester-on-Thames	220	*7	*11	238	818
Drayton St. Leonard	79	*8	-	87	210
Elsfield	35	-	-	35	101
Ewelme	222	=5	=1	228	671
Forest Hill with Shotover	221	-	-	221	733
Garsington	289	+52	+2	343	1146
Great Haseley	151	*5	*2	158	448
Great Milton	224	*4	*2	230	759
Holton	64	+4	-	68	249
Horspath	419	+3	+1	423	1503
Lewknor	123	-	*3	126	378
Little Milton	82	*7	*6	95	272
Littlemore	2138	+15	-	2153	7565
Marsh Baldon	63	-	*1	64	207
Marston	999	+42	-	1041	4182
Newington	37	-	-	37	122
Nuneham Courtanay	50	*2	*1	53	158
Pyrton	32	-	-	32	95
Risinghurst and Sandhills	980	+4	-	984	3509
Sandford-on-Thames	107	+1	+1	109	414
Shirburn	38	-	-	38	96
Stadhampton	218	*6	*1	225	729
Stanton St. John	130	-	+1	131	403
Stoke Talmage	24	-	-	24	67
Sydenham	70	*11	*2	83	223
Tetsworth	132	*2	-	134	438
Thomley	-	-	-	-	-
Tiddington with Albury	143	-	-	143	444
Toot Baldon	30	-	*1	31	87
Towersey	111	*5	*1	117	366
Warborough	244	*3	*1	248	823
Waterperry	47	*1	-	48	159
Waterstock	28	-	-	28	101
Watlington	594	*15	*7	616	2026
Wheatfield	14	-	-	14	44
Wheatley	1064	+19	+2	1085	3867
Woodeaton	11	+11	+1	23	58
TOTALS	12714	*455 +157 = 32	*69 + 9 = 1	13437	44932
		644	69		

Suppliers: * Bullington R.D.C. + Oxford City Council = Thames Valley Water Board.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

552 connections were made to the sewer during the year; 108 of these were to old properties.

The laying of 2650 yards of 6" sewer and all necessary laterals throughout the villages of Great Milton have been completed. The construction of the sewage disposal works is nearing completion; work has been delayed owing to the delivery of certain fittings. Wiring of the pumphouse and installation of pumps was expected to be completed before the year end.

Filter beds, sludge and drying beds, and settlement, humus and storm water tanks, in the construction of the new Watlington Sewage Disposal Works are virtually completed. Some difficulty arose in obtaining filter media, and this, with the cumulative effect of bad weather in the winter of 1965-66, has delayed expectation of completion until March, 1967.

Work on Towersey Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme started in June, 1966. By the end of the year, 1825 yards of 6" and 255 yards of 9" sewer had been laid and tested; all sewer laying in carriageways was complete. Owing to the difficulty in securing access to the site of the proposed sewage disposal works, their construction has been delayed until the new year.

A scheme involving the extension of Benson Sewage Disposal Works was started in April, 1966, and expected to be completed in 10 months. At the end of the year one of the five filter beds had been completed and is in operation; filter media was being placed in the other four. One settlement tank was completed, with the exception of a small amount of pipework, and the concreting of the other two tanks and the humus tank was finished.

Work on the extension of Berinsfield and Burcot Sewage Disposal Works approved by the Ministry in April, 1966, is expected to be completed by March, 1967. Delivery of certain fittings has delayed completion.

It was expected that the laying of sewers and construction of pumping station to serve about 35 properties in the Ickford Road area, Tiddington, would start in December, 1966. The installation of a conventional sewage disposal works was deemed uneconomical since it may be necessary in a few years' time to abandon it in favour of a scheme for the whole village, and, consequently the present area is to be drained to a temporary package disposal unit.

In view of further information supplied to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, he has decided to reverse his decision and has allowed a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for Warborough and Shillingford to proceed. The contractors have been asked to commence work as soon as possible.

Owing to the need for additional sludge drying beds at Forest Hill Sewage Disposal Works, arrangements have been made with the contractors, employed on the scheme at Great Milton, to carry out this particular work as a contractual extension.

A scheme for sewerage the villages of Stadhampton, Chiselhampton and Drayton St. Leonard, drained to a single disposal works, has been submitted for Ministerial approval, and a local inquiry is to be held early in 1967.

At the Ministry's suggestion, a scheme for sewerage the villages of Culham, and Clifton Hampden, incorporating the Atomic Energy Establishment, Admiralty property, and proposed new prison, is being prepared, so that they may all be drained to an enlarged and improved disposal works at Clifton Hampden. The Ministry have approved outline proposals and it is hoped to submit final details by the end of the year.

Plans, specifications and other details are almost complete for the provision of an outfall sewer laid from the village of Britwell Salome as far as Cuxham Road, Watlington, where a pumping station is to be constructed to lift sewage to the new Watlington Sewage Disposal Works.

The prepared design for Stanton St. John Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works has been considered by the Ministry who suggest that since it is not one of urgent priority, the question of the future development of the village, and the villages of Beckley and Waterperry, and the intervening rural areas up to the Oxford City Boundary should be discussed with the County Council and thereafter a supplementary report submitted to them indicating how this whole area should be drained.

The Parish Meetings of Marsh Baldon and Toot Baldon have requested consideration for main drainage in their villages. Although the needs of these villages are not high on the priority list, the sewage disposal works at Nuneham Courtenay was made large enough, when the sewerage of Nuneham was undertaken, to accommodate drainage from the Baldons.

Work has been started on the construction of a pumping station and short length of rising main to serve six houses in Boults Lane, Old Marston, and a proposed new private housing estate nearby. Sewers have also been extended to serve properties at Little Milton and Henton, Chinnor. A slight diversion of a 5" diameter rising main was necessary at Chalgrove owing to the development of a private housing estate. Consideration is also being given to the extension of the main sewer to serve properties in Windmill Lane, Wheatley; and to the adoption of private sewers serving an estate in Hampden Close, Chalgrove.

The Council have taken over sewage disposal works serving a private housing estate at Fernhill Close, Tiddington, Crapper's Caravan Site at Sandford, and six houses at Chiselhampton.

It has been agreed to allow the discharge of sewage from three proposed houses at Tiddington into the Council Housing Plant, and three others into the adopted private housing estate plant nearby. The connection of private houses at School Road, Stadhampton, to the Council Housing Plant has also been considered.

A scheme has been prepared for dealing with surface water flooding in the vicinity of Beechey Avenue, Old Marston, by culverting the boundary brook. Further consideration is being given to the disposal of road and surface water drainage in this locality.

HOUSING

During 1966, the following 85 dwellings to let were erected by the Council :-

- 2 - Three-bedroom houses at Porthill Road, Benson.
- 36 - Three bedroom houses at Berinsfield.
- 4 - One-bedroom flats at Green Furlong, Berinsfield.
- 8 - Two-bedroom flats at Green Furlong, Berinsfield.
- 6 - Three-bedroom flats at Green Furlong, Berinsfield.
- 6 - Three-bedroom houses at Britwell Salome.
- 3 - One-bedroom Old Peoples Bungalows at Britwell Salome.
- 5 - One-bedroom Old Peoples Bungalows at St. Andrew's Road, Chinnor.
- 3 - One-bedroom Old Peoples Bungalows at Great Haseley.
- 3 - Three-bedroom houses at Northfield Close, Littlemore.
- 4 - One-bedroom Old Peoples Flats at Northfield Close, Littlemore.
- 5 - One-bedroom Old Peoples Bungalows at Stadhampton.

18 three-bedroom houses were erected at Berinsfield for sale.

427 private enterprise houses were built as follows:-

Chinnor (126); Chalgrove (87); Garsington (34); Marston (33); Benson (29); Aston Rowant and Sydenham (15 each); Little Milton (13); Wheatley (9); Clifton Hampden and Watlington (6 each); Great Milton and Nuneham Courtenay (5 each); Beckley, Cuddesdon, Stadhampton, Towersey and Warborough (4 each); Britwell Salome and Tetworth (3 each); Dorchester, Horspath, Risinghurst and Sandhills, Toot Baldon and Waterperry (2 each); and Crowell, Culham, Drayton St. Leonard, Ewelme, Great Haseley, Lewknor, Newington and Sandford (1 each).

Two three-bedroom houses were erected at Nuffield Road, Wood Farm Estate, (Parish of Horspath) by Oxford Corporation.

SUB-STANDARD HOUSING

The Oxford Corporation still administers 79 huts at The Slade Park, Headington (Horspath Parish).

CARAVANS

At 31st December 1966, the Council had licensed, under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, 167 caravan sites in their district, accommodating 1037 caravans, including the Council's own site at Old Marston accommodating 62 vans. Approximately 1030 vans were stationed on these sites.

A number of vans are still sited at R.A.F. Station, Benson but these are used by Service Personnel only.

Legal proceedings were taken against the occupier of land at Wheatley for stationing a caravan there without a licence. The case was proved and a fine of £5 with £10 costs imposed. The Council are contemplating taking proceedings against the owner of another piece of land in this village being used by itinerant traders. A particular social problem arose from the stationing of two caravans on the public right of way known as Marsh Lane at Old Marston, one occupied by a family and the other by a single man. The family eventually moved to another locality and the single man, whose plight had been referred to the County Welfare Department, was arrested for obstruction and his dilapidated van removed from the site.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are no known dwellings within this district which are subject to licensing under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

DEMAND FOR HOUSING

At the end of 1966, there were 818 applications for Council Houses outstanding. It is estimated that 700 houses are required to replace unfit houses and to meet the demands for housing a growing and more sophisticated society.

HOUSING ACTS 1949-1964.

Improvement Grants.

In 1966, 57 applications for Discretionary Grants, involving 71 properties, and 10 for Standard Grants, involving 11 properties, were received and approved.

At 31st December, 1966, 13 applications for Discretionary Grants involving 17 properties, and 4 applications for Standard Grants involving 5 properties were under consideration.

House Purchase Advances

No assistance towards the purchase of housing accommodation was given in the year 1966.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - UNFIT HOUSES

Houses Dealt with in Year 1966 - Formal Action

Demolition Orders Sealed :-

Great Haseley	...	...	...	...	1
Marsh Baldon	...	...	...	...	1
				TOTAL	<u>2</u>

Closing Orders Sealed :-

Chinnor	1
Garsington	1
Great Haseley	4
Great Milton	1
Stanton St. John	1
Tiddington	1
Woodeaton	2

TOTAL	11
-------	----

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council that houses will be made fit for human habitation within a specified period:-

Benson	3
Dorchester-on-Thames ..	1
Towersey... ..	1

4

Houses Subject to Demolition Orders which were demolished :-

Drayton-St. Leonard ...	1
-------------------------	---

Houses Subject to Closing Orders which were demolished :-

Watlington	2
-------------------	---

Houses reconditioned which were subject to Demolition Orders for which permission to improve or reconstruct was given under Section 24 :-

Benson	3
Sydenham	2

TOTAL	5
-------	---

Houses reconditioned which were subject to Closing Orders but for which permission to improve or reconstruct was given under Section 27 :-

Chinnor	1
----------------	---

Houses repaired in accordance with Undertakings
given under Section 16 :-

Drayton St. Leonard	...	...	1
Horspath...	...	...	1
Towersey...	...	...	1
Wheatley...	...	...	1
TOTAL			4

Houses Dealt with in Year 1966 - Informal Action

Houses Demolished :-

Chinnor...	...	...	2
Ewelme ...	...	...	1
Garsington	...	...	3
Stadhampton	...	...	1
TOTAL			7

Houses rendered fit or improved under
Public Health and Housing Acts ... 288

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 50

Arrangements were made for the burial of a woman who was living at Great Milton since no arrangements were being made by relatives.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

An analysis of work carried out under this Act during the year ended 31st December, 1966, shows that 916 properties were inspected, 626 in response to complaints received and 348 reinspections were made. 833 of these properties were found to be infested with rats and 20 by mice, all of which were treated, including 343 retreatments. 82 "block" control schemes were carried out.

Destruction of Wasps Nests.

During the summer and autumn seasons the Council arranged for the destruction of wasps' nests on a contractual basis of 5/- per treatment. 43 nests were destroyed.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour on proceedings under this Act is summarized below :-

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the Year	Total Number of Registered Premises at the end of the Year	Number of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year.
Offices	2	50	46
Retail Shops	4	89	82
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	9	9
Catering Establishments open to the public and Canteens.	-	15	15
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	3	3
TOTALS	6	166	155

Table B : Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 293

Table C : Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed.
Office	1004
Retail Shops	320
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	69
Catering Establishments open to the public	79
Canteens	39
Fuel Storage Depots	12
TOTAL	1523
Total Males	618
Total Females	905

Table D - Exemptions Nil
 Table E - Prosecutions Nil
 Table F - Inspectors 4

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Three complaints were received during the year of sufficient importance to justify consideration by the Council:

(a) Barking dogs, kept mainly for breeding at Chinnor, a nuisance caused mostly to two adjacent neighbours. The owners of the dogs have reduced the number kept and thereby minimized the extent of the nuisance. Support appeared to be forthcoming from the immediate neighbours in the event of taking legal proceedings but not from ten other people from whom a joint petition was received.

(b) Noise from repairing cars and cellulose spraying smell at Risinghurst. This work was apparently carried out by the occupier on his own car and occasionally for a friend; no business was performed and there was insufficient flammable material present to take any action under the Cellulose Spraying Regulations.

He was advised that he should keep the noise and spraying to a minimum.

(c) Nuisance from Record Player and occupants of house at Slade Park, (Horspath Parish). This appeared to be a complaint which could easily be abated by requiring the tenant to observe the City Council Tenancy Agreement. It was suggested to the landlord that further friction between neighbours might be overcome in this way.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

No applications were received for registration as scrap metal dealers. There are 19 registered dealers.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

A number of complaints was received concerning dust deposits from the Chinnor Cement and Lime Company's Works at Chinnor. The attention of the Ministry's Alkali Inspector was drawn to this and general inspections of the works have been made with him.

Complaints of a nuisance of smoke and soot from the burning of sawdust and timber offcuts at a Chinnor woodyard were received from residents in the locality. It was suggested to the proprietor that the installation of mechanical stoking apparatus would abate this nuisance, and he has since consulted the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service to investigate and arrange for the installation of such apparatus.

Lewknor Air Research Station.

Statistical and graphic evidence is still being kept in the Public Health Department of dust and sulphur samples readings at this Station.

BETTING, GAMING AND LOTTERIES ACTS, 1963-64.

41 applications were received from proprietors of premises - all licensed premises - for permission to install machines which provide amusements with prizes. 25 of these were approved, 11 withdrawn and the remainder are still under consideration.

An application for a Betting Office licence for premises at Benson was received and it was resolved that subject to the execution of certain repairs no objection would be raised.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The annual licences held by the proprietors of four animal boarding establishments were renewed. One licensed establishment at Garsington stopped business and new premises at Chinnor were licensed during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Ss. 75 and 76. (Placing of Litter Bins in Streets and provision of dustbins by householders).

New litter bins have been provided at :

Benson	...	...	...	1
Berinsfield	...	...	...	1
Forest Hill	...	...	...	1
Watlington	...	...	...	1

and defective bins have been replaced at :

Benson	...	...	...	1
Watlington	...	...	...	2

Householders have been asked to provide regulation dustbins in those cases where their existing bins were defective or they were using unsuitable containers.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 92.

A nuisance from the flooding of surface water to several bungalows at Milton Common again occurred during the year. In 1963-64 a small scheme of drainage to alleviate this trouble was prepared but postponed because of pending highway development in the area which would ultimately assist local land drainage. This scheme of roadworks has also been postponed but the County Council were carrying out extensive drainage improvements and it was hoped that this would solve the problem.

Nuisance from surface water flooding at Warborough also occurred. One, of a choked ditch overflowing onto the highway was abated when the ditch was cleared out. A survey was made of a ditch which carried water from the north side of the village green, through a culvert under the road to an open ditch through the churchyard to another culvert, and thence to another culvert, which connected to a short length of ditch to a large concrete drainpipe discharging into a large ditch on the south side of the green. It was found that all culverts were badly silted, and bank-works needed attention and some ditches needed cleaning and regrading, and it was decided, since it appeared this system was primarily intended for highway drainage, that the County Council should be asked to carry out repair works.

Licensed premises at Tetsworth have now been connected to the sewer, after service of formal notice, since foul effluent from the premises was being discharged into ditches and was the major contribution to a general nuisance of this kind in the locality.

An effluvium nuisance from an accumulation of chicken manure at Crowell Hill, was abated after the farmer was persuaded to distribute the manure over his land; steps are also being taken to improve the condition in which pigs are being kept at Nuneham Courtenay.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Number and Types of Food Premises in the Area.

Type	No.	<u>Food Hygiene (General) Regs.1960</u>		
		Number of Premises		
		Fitted to comply with Reg. 16.	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Grocers and Provision Merchants and General Mixed Food Shops, including Fruiterers and Greengrocers	134	125	80	73
Butchers	23	23	23	23
Fish Shops	4	4	4	4
Dairies	8	8	-	-
Cafes and Restaurants	14	14	14	14
Licensed Premises	131	124	131	124
School Canteen Kitchens	18	18	18	18
Canteens	7	7	7	7
Bakehouses	9	9	9	9
TOTALS	348	332	286	272

NUMBER AND TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Storage and Sale of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Meats	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

FOOD INSPECTION

Food is inspected during routine visits to food premises and, in particular, when requested to do so by the owners of these establishments. Unfit food is incinerated at the Council's refuse tips.

The Department received thirteen complaints of extraneous matter found in food :-

- (a) Mould in sausage rolls purchased at a cafe at Milton Common.
- (b) Mould in sausage rolls purchased from a catering firm at Littlemore.
- (c) Mould in sausage rolls purchased from a NAAFI Canteen at R.A.F. Station, Benson.
- (d) Mildew on Chester cake purchased from Littlemore Store.
- (e) Mould in Chester cake purchased from a Berinsfield shop.
- (f) Mildew on Coffee Swiss Roll purchased at a Benson shop.
- (g) Mildew on a Tango layer cake purchased from a Benson shop.
- (h) Shell of fruit in fruit cake purchased from a roundsman at Littlemore.
- (i) Dead fly in bread purchased from bakehouse at Kingston Blount.
- (j) Toy wheel in bottle of milk purchased from roundsman at Chalgrove.
- (k) Stale sausages, purchased from roundsman at Risinghurst.
- (l) Black substance in tin of corned beef purchased in Dorchester shop.
- (m) Sweet wrapper in tin of pilchards purchased from Chinnor shop.

In view of the conditions of sale and purchase in connection with complaints (j) (l) and (m), the Council considered that no action could be taken. They referred complaint (c) to the Commanding Officer of R.A.F. Station, Benson since the purchase was made by a serviceman from a NAAFI canteen. In the remaining cases the Council resolved that warning letters should be sent to the vendors of these foods expressing their concern at the incidents and pointing out that consideration would be given to the taking of legal proceedings should similar incidents occur in the future.

Legal proceedings were taken against the proprietor of a general stores at Tiddington owing to the unhygienic condition in which the premises were kept. The case was proved and a fine of £20 imposed with 15 guineas costs, and a warning was given by the Court that in the event of future similar proceedings the penalty would be extremely severe.

FOOD INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

1008 lbs. Argentine Honey	-	Contaminated by dirty water and tar substance and subject to fermentation.
152 lbs. English Beef	-	Bone taint.
One 6lbs.) One 3lbs.)	tins of Corned Beef -	Mould.
Five 4lbs tins Pork Luncheon Meat	-	Decomposition.
One 10lbs. tin cooked ham	-	Decomposition.
Two 10lbs tins Apricot Pulp	-	Decomposition.
One 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs tin Pineapple Pulp	-	Decomposition.
Two 4 lbs tins Jellied Veal	-	Decomposition.

The following food was declared unfit for sale owing to the breakdown of refrigeration plant.

2	Packets	Steak and Kidney Pies
3	"	Sliced green beans
4	"	Mousse
1	"	Fish Fingers
2	"	Fish Steaks
3	"	Potato Chips
1	"	Steakette
1	"	Four Fish Cakes
1	"	Two Fish Portions
1	"	Brussels Sprouts
3	"	Chicken Pies
1	"	Cod Fries.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.
(Corrected).

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pneumonia....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Encephalitis (Infectious)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								<u>205</u>

TUBERCULOSIS:

New Cases: 33 (27 Pulmonary; 6 non-Pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORK
DURING 1966

(Including Food Inspection, Meat Inspection, and the
administration of Food Hygiene Regulations)

Number of Inspections made for all purposes	...	...	...	4177
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	555
Number of Notices served (Informal)	...	...	...	87
Number of Notices served (Statutory)	...	...	...	7
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	2

NATURE OF WORKS CARRIED OUT AS A
RESULT OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL ACTION

Number of houses where repairs carried out of defects remedied, including houses where drainage improved, including provision of sinks...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Number of houses where major schemes of improvement were carried out including complete modernization of drainage, connection to public sewer, or septic tank drainage schemes	...	...	...	...	...	92
Number of houses connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	108
Number of houses connected to the water mains as a result of formal action	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of houses connected to the water mains as a result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	58
Number of water samples taken for bacteriological examination (for details see report under WATER SUPPLY) from :-						
Non-piped supplies	...	...	...	...	...	40
Piped supplies	...	...	...	...	...	53

HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1966 Home Population Estimate: 27,140).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H.G.T. BOLTON, M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

B. READ.

Council Offices: Easby House, Northfield End,
Henley-on-Thames. Tel.: Henley 2672.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

419 (220 M and 199 F, of which 7 M and 9 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

17.7 (E.W. Provisional 17.7).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

3.8% = 38 per 1,000 Live Births.

STILL BIRTHS:

10 (6 M and 4 F, all legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

23.3 (E.W. 15.7).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

429.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

253 (130 M and 123 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

9.6 (E.W. 11.7).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	19	13	32
Coronary disease and angina	23	23	46
Pneumonia	11	11	22

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (114), cancer (59) and chest diseases (30) accounted for 80.3% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

5 (4 M and 1 F, all legitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 11.9 (E.W. Provisional 19.0).
 Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 12.4.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 Weeks): 5.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Week):

5 (4 M and 1 F, all in legitimately born children).

NEONATAL }
 EARLY NEONATAL } MORTALITY RATES (per 1,000 Live Births):

11.9 (E.W. Neonatal rate: 12.9).

11.9 (E.W. Early Neonatal rate 11.1).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

15 (10 M and 5 F, all in legitimately born children).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week)
 Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:

34.9 (E.W. 26.3).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Nil. (E.W. rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 0.26).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLIES

53 dwellings have independent water supplies such as bores, wells and underground rainwater tanks. The remaining premises are supplied by the Thames Valley Water Board.

A chemical examination of the mains water from the Goring bore was made in April with the following result:-

PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammonia Saline	absent
Ammonia "Albuminoid"	.016
Permanganate Value (15 mins)	.06
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	.2
Nitrogen from nitrites	absent
Nitrogen from nitrates	11.5
Chlorine	17
Total solid residue	327
Total hardness (as calcium carbonate)	267
Permanent hardness (as calcium carbonate)	34
Fluoride	less than .05
Lead, iron or zinc	absent

The following table shows the estimated number of dwelling houses supplied from public mains, stand-pipes and independent supplies.

	Mains Water direct to house		Mains water by standpipe		Non-main water supplies	
	Houses	Pop.	Houses	Pop.	Houses	Pop.
BIX	218	660	-	-	2	7
CHECKENDON	302	915	-	-	-	-
CROWMARSH	369	1115	-	-	8	25
EYE & DUNSDEN	809	2440	2	5	6	22
GORING	1160	3495	-	-	-	-
GORING HEATH	378	1120	-	-	-	-
HARPSDEN	154	520	-	-	-	-
HIGHMOOR	127	410	-	-	-	-
IPSDEN	93	325	-	-	2	3
KIDMORE END	629	1950	-	-	-	-
MAPLEDURHAM	706	2305	-	-	1	3
NETTLEBED	235	820	-	-	1	1
NUFFIELD	197	695	-	-	2	10
PISHILL - STONOR	101	315	2	6	5	19
R. GREYS	123	400	-	-	-	-
R. PEPPARD	468	1410	-	-	2	5
SHIPLAKE	556	1680	-	-	3	8
SONNING COMMON	972	2980	-	-	-	-
SOUTH STOKE	141	440	-	-	3	10
STOKE ROW	197	620	1	2	-	-
SWYNCOMBE	87	330	-	-	3	8
WHITCHURCH	272	800	-	-	18	60
WOODCOTE	449	1360	-	-	-	-
	8743	27105	5	13	56	181

FOOD HYGIENE (General) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Category	No. of Premises	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with	
			Reg. 16	Reg.19
Retail Shops	62	60	61	58
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Bake houses	4	4	4	4
Cafes	3	3	3	3
Hotel & Public Houses	98	98	98	95
	174	172	173	167

There are no slaughterhouses or poultry processing, or egg pasteurization premises in the district. Routine inspection of the premises has been carried out during the year as often as possible with the limited staff available. The attention of occupiers was drawn to the following contraventions:-

Inadequate washing facilities	2
Defective or unclean premises	5
Unsatisfactory sanitary convenience	3

FOOD INSPECTION

The following were certified as unfit during the year:-

12 tins meat	..	...	...	...	72 lbs.
10 tins fruit	..	...	...	...	66 lbs.
3 miscellaneous tins	...	...	...	...	4 lbs.

HOUSING

At the end of the year there were 302 applicants for housing accommodation on the register.

The main groups were:-

Caravan occupiers

Including four families with two children or more	27
---	----

Applicants without separate homes

Comprising 12 single persons	43
9 couples without children	
22 families	

b/f 70

Tenants of Tied Houses

Include - Eighteen over retiring age (65)	126
---	-----

Tenants of Private Houses

106

302

It will be seen that the large majority of applicants are already tenants of houses but those in tied houses would prefer to "feel more secure" and tenants of private houses are often under pressure to move out, "Landlord wants possession" being a common reason given.

During the year 10 new dwellings were occupied for the first time and 22 casual vacancies in existing houses occurred. A second block of flatlets specifically for more elderly people (couples and single persons) was nearing completion at Sonning Common at the end of the year. The first venture of this kind was at Goring in 1964.

HOUSING ACT, 1964

No. of improvement areas surveyed	0
No. of improvement areas declared	0
No. of individual representations made by tenant	4
No. of preliminary notices served	5
No. of undertakings accepted	1
No. of immediate improvement notices served	0
No. of dwellings improved	0
No. of applications under consideration	0

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

There were 75 premises registered in accordance with this Act at the end of the year, there being a further six new premises registered during the year.

The classes of premises are as follows:-

Offices	20	(employing 719 persons)
Retail Shops	44	" 165 "
Wholesale warehouses	0	" 0 "
Catering establishments & canteens	8	" 106 "
Fuel Storage Depots	3	" 6 "
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 996

Informal notices were served calling attention to the under-mentioned contraventions:-

Abstract of Regulations not posted	6
First Aid Boxes not provided	4
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences	4
Insufficient or defective washing facilities	5
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	1
Lack of handrails to stairs	2
Inadequately guarded machinery	1

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Crowmarsh

Throughout the year work has been in progress to provide a main drainage system for this village including the Carmel College buildings at Mongewell. No new sewage works are being constructed in the village, the disposal being to the Benson Sewage Works in agreement with the Bullingdon Rural District Council. It is hoped that this scheme will be completed in the early months of 1967.

Woodcote

Work proceeded during the year on the preparation of a scheme for this village, the survey for sewers and sewage disposal works being completed in September. The disposal will be to the Goring sewage disposal works and the consultants hope to have the scheme ready for Ministry enquiry in 1967.

Shiplake

A scheme for main drainage at Shiplake is in an advanced stage of preparation and it is expected that an enquiry by an inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will be held in early 1967. It is expected that the disposal for this area will be to the Wargrave sewage disposal works by agreement with the Wokingham Rural District Council. This will mean pumping the sewage across the River Thames.

Other Parishes

A Sub-committee of the Public Health Committee of the Council have given consideration to an order of priority for further sewerage schemes in the district and they recommended the following order:-

- (i) A joint scheme for Checkendon and Stoke Row:
- (ii) The area of Whitchurch Hill:
- (iii) The Crays Pond area of Goring Heath and Exlade Street,
Woodcote:
- (iv) South Stoke:
- (v) The Binfield Heath area of Shiplake:

NUISANCES

94 complaints of nuisances were received during the year, almost half being concerned with drainage problems of some kind, eight regarding noise and ten of animals kept by neighbours. All these were dealt with informally and in no case was a statutory notice served.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

(Corrected).

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/> 96

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases: 5 (4 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary).

PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1966 Home Population Estimate: 32,400).

Chief Public Health Inspector:
B.P. GARROD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
R.M. CLAYTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
N.D. GAYLER, M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices, Waverley House, Bicester. Tel.: Bicester 3154.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

662 (340 M and 322 F, of which 18 M and 12 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

18.3 (E.W. Provisional 17.7).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

4.5% = 45 per 1,000 Live Births.

STILL BIRTHS:

8 (2 M and 6 F, all legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

11.9 (E.W. Provisional 15.4).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

670.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

211 (116 M and 95 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

9.7 (E.W. 11.7).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Coronary Disease and angina	31	20	51
Vascular lesions of the nervous system (including "stroke")	10	14	24
Heart disease	9	11	20

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (99), cancer (39) and chest diseases (19) accounted for 74.4% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year).

7 (4 M and 3 F, all legitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 10.5 (E.W. Provisional 19.0).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 11.0

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births. There were no illegitimate children under 1 year of age that died.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 weeks).

4 (2 M and 2 F, all legitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 week).

2 F, both legitimate.

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE: (E.W. 13.0). 6.0 per 1,000 Live Births.

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE: (E.W. 11.1).

Total per 1,000 Live Births = 3.0.

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 3.0.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 week).

10 (2 M and 8 F, all legitimately born children).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE: (E.W. 26.3).

Total Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births = 14.8.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including Abortion):

Nil. (E.W. rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 0.26).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY

154 houses, excluding married quarters, were connected to a main water supply during the year.

SAMPLES

657 specimens of water were examined, 621 from mains and 36 from wells and private bores. 50% of the wells samples showed danger to health; 4.6% of the samples from the mains were potentially dangerous to health. In all cases of unsatisfactory samples, action was taken with good results.

The following is a table showing the number of dwellinghouses and number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the house by means of standpipes:-

Parish	Mains water Direct to House		Mains water by means of Standpipes	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Ambrosden	409	2153	-	-
Ardley	112	394	-	-
Arncott	94	643	-	-
Begbroke	154	600	-	-
Blackthorn	234	699	2	5
Bletchington	207	713	-	-
Bucknell	76	312	-	-
Caversfield	323	1151	-	-
Charlton-on-Otmoor	111	367	-	-
Chesterton	149	506	-	-
Cottisford	48	162	-	-
Fencott & Murcott	47	138	-	-
Finnere	87	279	-	-
Fringford	133	387	-	-
Fritwell	184	576	-	-
Godington	13	42	-	-
Gosford & Water Eaton	524	1750	-	-
Hampton Gay & Poyle	51	178	-	-
Hardwick-with-Tusmore	9	24	-	-
Hethe	104	309	-	-
Horton-cum-Studley	126	400	-	-
Islip	225	722	-	-
Kidlington	2654	9949	-	-
Kirtlington	212	702	-	-
Launton	258	817	2	7
Lower Heyford	151	453	-	-
Merton	56	187	-	-
Middleton Stoney	84	252	-	-

Parish	Mains water Direct to House		Mains water by means of Standpipes	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Mixbury	76	235	-	-
Newton Purcell-with-Shelswell	35	92	-	-
Noke	44	137	-	-
Oddington	21	76	-	-
Piddington	93	418	-	-
Shipton-on-Cherwell & Thrupp	125	458	-	-
Somerton	77	240	-	-
Souldern	136	409	-	-
Stoke Lyne	57	168	-	-
Stratton Audley	73	230	-	-
Upper Heyford	461	1369	-	-
Wendlebury	89	293	-	-
Weston-on-the-Green	159	529	-	-
Yarnton	514	1751	-	-
TOTALS	* 8795	31 270	4	12

* at end of year. In addition there is an estimated caravan population of 495 supplied with mains water.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two swimming baths in the district used by the public; one in the grounds of an hotel and one at a motel. Both baths have continuous circulation chlorination plants for the purification of the water.

20 samples were taken of the water during the year and of these, seven were reported as being unsatisfactory. Although the baths were very little used during the season, the owners were informed each time an adverse result was reported by the analyst, and took the necessary action to ensure the purity of the water.

SEWERAGE.

During 1966 the sewerage scheme for Ardley was completed and work continued on the extension of the Kidlington sewage works and schemes to serve the villages of Stratton Audley and Begbroke.

Work has now commenced on the extension of the Launton works but

difficulty is still being experienced in the delivery of pipe fittings.

With regard to Chesterton and Wendlebury, work commenced during the year and should be completed during 1967. The scheme for Horton-cum-Studley, although approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during 1965, has not yet been given final Ministry approval but this is expected early in January 1967.

Schemes for Merton, Finmere and Blackthorn were prepared and it is hoped to commence work on the Merton scheme in the near future; a scheme prepared for Fringford was the subject of a Ministerial Inquiry in December, the result of which is now awaited. Also in course of preparation are schemes for the villages of Hampton Poyle, Somerton and Upper and Lower Heyford.

166 new connections to new and old properties were made as follows : Bletchington (36); Charlton-on-Otmoor (30); Kidlington (27); Arncott (21); Weston-on-the-Green (9); Fringford and Kirtlington (8) each; Ardley and Piddington (7 each); Souldern (6); Yarnton (3); Launton (2); Lower Heyford and Upper Heyford (1 each).

HOUSING.

During 1966, a total of 46 dwellings were erected by the Council as follows: Arncott 12 (10 x 2-bedroomed & 2 x 3-bedroomed houses); Fringford 8 (bungalows); Kidlington 18 (4 x 2-bedroomed & 10 x 3-bedroomed houses and 4 bungalows); Mixbury 4 (2 x 2-bedroomed & 2 x 3-bedroomed houses); Souldern 4 (3-bedroomed houses); In addition, 39 dwellings are under construction.

A total of 92 private enterprise houses were built during the year: Ardley (7); Arncott (4); Blackthorn (2); Bletchington (16); Cottisford (1); Fencott and Murcott (3); Hampton Gay & Poyle (2); Horton-cum-Studley (7); Islip (1); Kidlington (10); Kirtlington (3); Launton (2); Lower Heyford (1); Noke (2); Oddington (1); Piddington (2); Stoke Lyne (3); Stratton Audley (1); Wendlebury (11); Weston-on-the-Green (11); Yarnton (2). 199 private enterprise houses are also under construction.

CARAVANS.

There are six licensed caravan sites - three for six caravans each, one for twelve caravans, one for seventeen caravans and one for twenty-seven caravans. A further 125 other caravans on individual site licences are scattered throughout the district.

OVERCROWDING AND HOUSING DEMAND.

There is little overcrowding by the official standards but these are very low. At the end of 1966 there were 244 applications for Council houses, a decrease of 20 on the 1965 figures.

HOUSING ACT 1957, SECTION 16:

Demolition Orders served	...	...	...	...	...	1
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	-
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation						2
Undertakings accepted to make fit for human habitation						2
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	7

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT, AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED, ALL BY THE OWNERS:

After Informal action by L.A.	...	...	...	...	77
After Formal action under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	Nil
After Formal action under Public Health Acts (in default of owner)	....	...	...	...	Nil
After Formal Action under:					
Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	...	...	...	...	4
Sections 24 Housing Act 1957 (Demolition order revoked)	...	...	...	...	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

1. Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 and the Housing Acts 1961 and 1964:

Number of houses for which applications were received	8
Number approved by L.A.	...

2. Under the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 as amended by the Housing Acts 1961 and 1964:

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	28
Number of applications approved by L.A.	...	...	...	...	28

RENT ACT 1957 and 1965:

No action was necessary during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 50.

It was not necessary for the Council to arrange the burial of any person who died in the area during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

A full return, under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December 1966, and the following is a summary:-

94.

Properties inspected	...	...	...	...	...	214
Number of inspections, including re-inspections						1 327
Properties infested with rats	...	...	...			151
Properties infested with mice	...	...	...			24
Treatments carried out	...	...	...	...	...	744

It was not found necessary to take formal action during the year. In addition 97 treatments were carried out against insect and other pests.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

There are now 122 premises registered under the Act and during the year 37 inspections were made of such premises. Informal notices were served in the case of 9 premises in which various contraventions were found.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963.

There are four Animal Boarding Establishments in the district which were licensed after being brought up to the required standard. Public Health Inspectors have liaised with the County Fire Department to ensure that the premises were adequately protected against fire and little difficulty has been encountered in obtaining the necessary co-operation of the operators of such premises to agree to works which would ensure a high standard of cleanliness and prevention of infectious or contagious disease.

FOOD INSPECTION

There are four general slaughterhouses and a knackers yard in the district. To give full protection to the public a 100% inspection of all animals intended for human consumption is made.

All food premises, including shops, are regularly inspected, but very few contraventions have been found.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	389	10	25	1451	702	2577
Number inspected	389	10	25	1451	702	2577
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	3	2	7	1	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	2	10	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci...	2.8	30.0	8.0	0.6	1.56	1.3
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned meat is stained and processed for fertilisers, manures and animal feeding. Other condemned food is burnt and/or buried.

PRECIS OF CONDEMNED FOOD LIST.

Total weight of food condemned.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qts.	Stones.	Lbs.
Meat	1	8	2	-	9
Other foods				1	10
	1	8	3	-	5

In addition 463 packets of assorted frozen foods were condemned following the breakdown of a refrigerated storage cabinet.

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases: 12 (11 pulmonary 1 non-pulmonary)

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING 1966.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of Notices served (Informal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Number of Notices served (Statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Public Health Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS: 5212

Houses inspected:

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
Re-visits to property under notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	784
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Public cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	991
Food premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Infectious disease cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Animal Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Tinned foods and other articles of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Interviews with owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED:

Dwelling Houses:

Repaired or made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Provided with damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Food stores provided, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Skirting boards provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Fire grates repaired, reset or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	16
New sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	31
External walls pointed	...	...	...	...	24
Dangerous walls repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Eaves, gutters and rain water pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	23
Yards and passages paved and drained	...	...	...	...	21
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	10

DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS AND ASHES ACCOMMODATION:

Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	38
Inspection chambers covers renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	166

OTHER DUTIES

The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of the Council house application list, which entails interviewing applicants for such accommodation and the keeping of all records of the circumstances of each case for submission to the Council.

Under the Petroleum (Regulation) Acts the department is concerned with the inspection, testing of tanks and licensing of petroleum storage installations. There are, at present, 108 petroleum storage licences in force throughout the district; the total storage capacity licensed is 3,731,500 gallons.

The Department keeps the register of scrap metal dealers under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964; there are four such dealers registered in the area.

The Public Health Inspectors also carry out inspections under the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, the Licensing Act and the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957.

Public Cleansing is also the responsibility of the department, a weekly collection of refuse and controlled tipping on two Council-owned tips being operated.

